CARNRICK'S
BLE FOOD
AND INVALIDS.
D that digests as easily as
agrees with all Infants and

Y FOOD that thoroughly nourishes
without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28769—New Series.
BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1892.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

McEWAN'S
As Supplied to all Militar
Rs. 55 per Hogshead.
Rs. 28 per Kilderkin.
The Finest Draught Beer Shipped to Austra
And the East.
AGENTS:—CUTLER, PALMER and Co.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
B.L. SHANNON	4077	800	E. P. Bishop	17th June.
† ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	24th ,,
B.L. THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	1st July.
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	8th ,,
B.L. CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	15th ,,
†* ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	22nd ,,
B.L. ROHILLA	3387	700	J. E. Jephson	29th ,,
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	5th Augt.
B.L. GANGES	4207	800	T. J. Alderton	12th ,,
†* ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	19th ,,
B.L. SUTLEJ	4165	800	W.D.G. Worcester	26th ,,
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd Sept.
B.L. PENINSULAR	4972	1200	A. C. Loggin	9th ,,
† ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	16th ,,
				Saturday.
B.L. ORIENTAL	4972	1200	L. H. Moule	24th Sept.

The steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

†* These vessels proceed to Aden only and passengers tranship there to a steamer for Brindisi and London. No passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these steamers.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S.S. Co:; also Circular Passage-Tickets, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.

Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.

June 16th June 30th July 28th.
July 14th August 11th.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, June 11th, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA,
calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:

28th June. 26th July. 23rd August.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 4, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
AMPHITRITE	B. Vidos	4,200	660	1st July.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Augt.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to London, via Trieste at specially Reduced Rates.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,800	550	22nd June.
MELPOMENE	A. Mitis	3,800	550	22nd July.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
BERENICE	P. Mersa	3,200	550	8th July.
THISBE	F. Cossovich	3,800	550	8th Augt.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O von HOFFER, Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June 14, 1892.

"MACIVER" LINE.

THE following Steamer WILL SAIL from BOMBAY as under, unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances:—

	Tons.	Captain.	About.
*LYCIA	3139	B. Fletcher, R. N. R.	4th July for Plymouth.

* Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess; is fitted with Electric Light; and has all Cabins amidships.

For further particulars apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Elphinstone Circle.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
ARABIA	3544	C. Hillcoat	29th June.
ARMENIA	3595	Geo. Read	12th July.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The voyage to Marseilles is not expected to exceed twenty-one days, and the Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, June 6, 1892.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for commission.* Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.

PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, 15th June, at noon, direct.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on the 19th June, at 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CAMORTA," 2,097 tons, on the 16th June, at about 3 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 14th June, 1892. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charge for Commission.

SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.

LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.

REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.

PASSENGERS Booked through Messrs. KING, KING and Co. are met on arrival at —

Plymouth or London..by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co.
Liverpool.............. ,, KING, BAILLIE and Co.

And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples Brindisi and Trieste.

BAGGAGE Received and Shipped. Packages also forwarded as Cargo at Lowest Rates. Marine and Fire Insurance effected.

LOANS and Overdrafts granted on approved Security

DRAFTS, Cheques, Gold and Bank Notes purchased and sold at Current Rates.

TELEGRAPHIC Remittances arranged at Current Rates, and Addresses in connection with the same Registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co., FREE OF CHARGE.

MESSRS. HENRY GAZE AND SONS' RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.

CORRESPONDENCE invited and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.
KING, BAILLIE & Co., Liverpool.
R. B. KING, Hyderabad, (Deccan.)
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 10th July, 1892, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are invited to be on board by 8 a. m. in the Prince's Dock on the day of sailing.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GENUINE AMERICAN
PEARL HOMINY
FOR
BREAKFAST AND FAMILY USE.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Per 5lb. tin	1 0	1 2

MANUFACTURED FROM THE
BEST SOUTHERN FLINT CORN,
AND SPECIALLY IMPORTED BY
TREACHER AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FINEST DRIED
PRUNES
FOR STEWING.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per 2 lb. Bottle	Re. 1.	Re. 1-2.

IMPORTED BY
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE NEW WRIST WATCH.
TO FIT ANY SIZE OF ARM.

A HANDSOME, small sized, first quality Silver Keyless WATCH, with specially strong movement, as required for wrist wear, forming part of an artistically designed lexible bracelet, which may be pulled on or off at pleasure without the trouble of fixing or unfixing any clasp or catch, and fits comfortably to any size of arm,

A useful and beautiful present, in handsome plush case, for Rs. 70.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR SALE.

LAND FOR SALE.

SITUATE at WADJRA KARUR (Village of Diamonds), near Bellary.

250 acres or thereabouts of Freehold land and the perpetual Mining Rights of 304 acres or thereabouts.

The property belongs to the Madras Presidency Diamonds Fields, Limited.

Offers received by
P. C. RUBIE,
1, Punamali Road.

Madras, 27th May, 1892.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, *ex* Paul Revere, Rs. 3-12-0 per case wholesale.
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

GOLF KIT.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
IMPORTERS OF ALL KINDS OF GYMKHANA KIT,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

N.B.—In consequence of the continued Decline in Exchange, our Advertized and List Prices are advanced 5 Per Cent. from 21st January 1892. Detailed List on Application.

SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &c.

THE only Lens that can afford the absolute assistance to, and relief needed by, each individual Eye, must be that which is constructed from a Mathematical Formula, to exactly neutralize the Defect.

It is rare that a truly perfect Pair of Eyes can be met with, but the Sense of Vision can be equalized in all persons, if the Eyes are not affected by Disease.

A complete assortment of our Spectacles, &c., may now be selected from, to remedy every variety of Defective Vision, and to fulfil the prescriptions of Ophthalmic Surgeons. They may be ordered by either the Metric or the ordinary numbers. These Lenses are cut with Great Precision, and may be relied on for Refractive Accuracy.

SPECTACLES.
Best *Pebbles*, for Long or Short Sight.

In Gold Frames, 18-carat	Rs. 27	0
In Aluminium Frames	,, 7	0
In Blue Steel Frames	,, 6	0
Ladies' New Long Handled Spectacles, "THE LORGNETTE," with best Spherical Pebble Lenses, a most fashionable and elegant form of Hand Glass, chiefly used when taking a drive or walk.		
Gold Frame and Handle	,, 125	0
Silver Gilt do.	,, 40 & 50	
Shell do.	,, 20	0

EYE-GLASSES, SINGLE.

Best Pebble, with Cord and Case, for Long or Short Sight	,, 3	0
Best Optical Glass do. do. do.	,, 1	8

PINCES-NEZ.
Best *Pebble*, for Long or Short Sight.

In 18-carat Gold Frames, Non-pressure Spring, resting very lightly on the face	Rs. 26	0
In Silver Gilt Frames	,, 10	0
In Tortoise-shell Turn-pin Frames	,, 8	0
In Straight draw-out Spring, Long or Short Sight	,, 8	0
Skeleton Folders, Springs and Attachments, rivetted on Lens	,, 3	0

EYE PRESERVERS.

Goggles Smoked Glass in Gauze, with Elastic Cord and Japanned Tin Case	,, 2	0
Horse Shoe Spectacles	,, 5	0
Railway Spectacles, Gauze-sides	,, 5	0
Spoon-shaped Glasses, Blue Steel Frames	,, 4	8
In Nickel-plated Incorrodible Frames, with White, Blue, and Smoke-tinted Lenses	,, 5	0

Morocco Cases and Silk Cords supplied.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.

A large Assortment of HUMAN, ANIMALS, and BIRDS, always in Stock.

KEMP AND CO., LD.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THACKER & CO., LTD.
BOMBAY

WE HAVE NOW THE HONOUR OF SUPPLYING OVER 100 MESSES AND CANTEENS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

Your Crest correctly Engraved on Steel
And Embossed on a half-ream of best quality Note Paper, with square Envelopes to match, for Rs. 16.

Your Monogram artistically Engraved on Steel
And Embossed on a half-ream of best quality Note Paper, with square Envelopes to match, for Rs. 16.

Before Engraving Dies of Crests and Monograms, a PENCIL SKETCH is forwarded FREE OF CHARGE, and sunk in Steel when approved of.

STAMPING AND EMBOSSING
From Customers' own Dies, or from Dies already on hand.

ANY COLOUR.

PER 100 IMPRESSIONS	Annas	8
PER 1,000 ,,	Rs. 5	0

GOLD, SILVER, OR BRONZE.

PER 100 IMPRESSIONS	Rs. 2	0
PER 1,000 ,,	,, 17	0

GOLD AND COLOURS.
Charges according to amount of work.

VISITING CARDS.

100 GENTLEMEN'S CARDS, one line with Plate	Rs. 3 0
100 LADIES' CARDS, one line with Plate	,, 4 0

Other lines, such as Address and Club, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

THIS RATE IS FOR THICK OR THIN CARDS.

We prefer keeping Steel Dies and Card Plates on hand; we are then accountable for their preservation from rust, scratches, or loss.

To OFFICERS of the Royal Horse Artillery, Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Medical Staff, and Indian Medical Service.

SMALL QUANTITIES OF STATIONERY HEADED WITH ANY OF THESE CRESTS ARE ALWAYS ON HAND. Large quantities can be executed within three or four days from receipt of order.

BALL PROGRAMMES.
A Large Variety in Stock and constant renewals of the latest Designs.
SEND FOR SAMPLES.

MENU CARDS,
Folding and Single, in upwards of 250 varieties of elegant design, plain and illuminated.
PATTERNS FREE.

REGIMENTAL CRESTS.—DIES OF ALL BRITISH AND NATIVE REGIMENTS ON HAND. Estimates and Samples free.

RUBBER STAMPS
Of every description manufactured by a special process, and of a specially prepared Rubber to withstand the Climate.

INVITATION CARDS.
Comprising Invitations to Dinners, at Home, Honorary Members, Marriage, Lawn Tennis, Dances.
WRITE FOR SAMPLES.

When orders for Crests, Monograms, Stationery, &c., are left to our own choosing they are carried out in perfect taste and without extravagant expenditure.

THACKER & CO., Limited, BOMBAY,
Booksellers, Publishers, Stationers,
ENGRAVERS, DIE SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS.

GOOD WINES—OLD WINES.

SPECIALITIES

		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
CLARETS*	from	10 8	to	34 0
SHERRIES	from	18 0	to	32 0
PORTS*	from	18 0	to	23 0
BURGUNDIES*	from	20 0	to	31 0
SAUTERNES	from	19 0	to	30 0
ITALIAN WINES	from	17 0	to	21 0
HUNGARIAN WINES				20 0
OCEANA WINES	from	12 0	to	21 0
RHINE WINES	from	18 0	to	38 0
CHAMPAGNES*	from	28 0	to	64 0
LIQUEURS*	per bottle	3 0	to	7 8

* These can be had also in Pints.

SPECIALITIES

N.B.—Owing to the fall in EXCHANGE, our Catalogue Prices are INCREASED 10 PER CENT.

BOMBAY: Esplanade, Fort, and Victoria House, Byculla, and Cumballa Hill. } PHILLIPS & CO. LD. { POONA: Temple House, Camp, and Bhoodwar Peth, City.

WINE AND GENERAL IMPORT MERCHANTS AND AGENTS.

SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN, LD.
(IN LIQUIDATION).

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE
OF
ALL THE VALUABLE AND VERY CAREFULLY
SELECTED GOODS
OF THE ABOVE COMPANY.

ENORMOUS REDUCTIONS.
STOCK MUST BE CLEARED.

PIANOS FOR INDIA.
PLACED WELL IN FRONT OF COMPETITION.
MANUFACTURED BY
THOROUGHLY COMPETENT AND RELIABLE MAKERS.
SEASONED MATERIALS, NEWEST CONSTRUCTION.
STRONGLY AND SOLIDLY BUILT, ELEGANT EXTERIOR.

WE STATE without hesitation that these Pianos cannot but REFLECT CREDIT on our RECOMMENDATION and MORE IMPORTANT, give the MOST UNQUALIFIED SATISFACTION and CONTENT BUYERS.

SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE'S
STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE.
Cash Rs. 825.
On the Hire Purchase System......{For 12 months, Rs. 76 per month. For 24 months, Rs. 40 per month.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S
GRAND SYMPATHETIC UPRIGHT PIANOFORTE.
Cash Rs. 780.
On the Hire Purchase System......{For 12 months, Rs. 72 per month. For 24 months, Rs. 40 per month.

JULIUS BLUTHNER'S
ALIQUOT BOUDOIR GRAND PIANOFORTE.
Cash Rs. 1,550.
On the Hire Purchase System......{For 12 months, Rs. 141 per month. For 24 months, Rs. 75 per month.

JULIUS BLUTHNER'S
PLAIN BOUDOIR GRAND PIANOFORTE.
Cash Rs. 1,445.
On the Hire Purchase System......{For 12 months, Rs. 131 per month. For 24 months, Rs. 71 per month.

JULIUS BLUTHNER'S
GRAND UPRIGHT PIANOFORTE.
Cash Rs. 895.
On the Hire Purchase System......{For 12 months, Rs. 80 per month. For 24 months, Rs. 71 per month.

Price Lists and Particulars of Terms of Purchase of Pianofortes sent Post Free.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE MANAGER of the "O. PORTUGUEZ-BRITANNICO" is now ISSUING a DICTIONARY in FIVE LANGUAGES SPOKEN in the Bombay Presidency, and Compiled by an Eminent Linguist. The Number of Words will be 18,000. The Price to Subscribers Rs. 10; to non-Subscribers, Rs. 15. The Book is in the Press. The following is a specimen:—

ENGLISH.	PORTUGUESE.	MARATHI.	GUJRATHI.	HINDOOSTHANI.
Aback, a. d.	Para traz	Pathimagoon	Puchhwadai	Picharee
Abandon, v. t.	Abandonar	Tackne	Tujwoo	Chhor
Abandoned, p. a.	Abandonado	Tacklela	Tuju Dava	Chorahna
Abandonment, s.	Abandono	Tacne	Choravoo	Charao
Abase, v. t.	Humiliar	Abhimanmodne	Hulko parvoo	Shurum
Abasement, s.	Humilhacao	Manhani	Numusta	Shurminda
Abash, v. t.	Envergonhar	Lajavne	Surmindo	Ghabra
Abashed, p. a.	Envergonhado	Lajvlela	Surmaijavoo	Lajbeegur
Abashment, s.	Vergonha	Laj	Leejut	Shurminda
Abate, v. t.	Abater	Kamikarne	Ochookurvoo	Ghutna
Abatement, s.	Abatimento	Kamipana	Ghutaro	Kum-mee
Abbess, s.	Abbadessa	Mathadipati	Muttadeekurnee	Muth-Ka-Upriee
Abbey, s.	Abbadia	Parnakuti	Muth	Muth
Abbot, s.	Abbade	Mahant	Muth puttee	Khan-gah-ka-Sirdanee
Abbreviate, v. t.	Abreviar	Thodkyantanane	Toon-koo	Tonka
Abbreviation, s.	Abreviacao	Sunshape	Sunshape	Chhota
Abdicate, v. t.	Abdicar	Davasodne	Hukh choorvee	Chhor
Abdication, s.	Abdicacao	Bodavapatra	Rajienama	Chhorao
Abdomen, s.	Abdomen	Jather	Pate	Pett
Abecedarian, s.	Abecedariano	O, na, ma, shikavanara	Pallee Mool Uksher-Shikuanar	Mool Uksher
Abet, v. t.	Assistir	Madatkarne	Madutkurve	Madad
Aberation, s.	Aberracao	Margasodunjane	Adhe rusta juvoo	Mund beegar
Abetment, s.	Apoio	Madat	Madat	Khamee
Abettor, s.	Instigador	Madat karnara (vait kamat)	Madat Kurnar	Muddut Kurnar
Abeyance, s.	Suspensao	Tahakubi	Vellumb	Subhoor
Abhor, v. t.	Detestar	Manapasoon tiraskarkarne	Dhikarva	Nafrat
Abhorrence, s.	Aborrecimento	Tiraskar	Teeruskar	Nafratee
Abide, v. t.	Morar	Kholumbane	Vusvoo	Mukan Kurna

Names should be registered at the "O. PORTUGUEZ-BRITANNICO'.S" Office, 54, Custom House Road, Bombay.

UMBRELLAS!
FOX'S PARAGON FRAMES.

UMBRELLAS!!
BEST SPITALFIELD'S SILK.

THORPE AND CO.

ALL UMBRELLAS sold by us are specially made by a celebrated London Maker. We can with confidence recommend them for durability.

GENTLEMEN'S UMBRELLAS.

		Rs.	a.
Best Black Alpaca	Natural Sticks	6	8
Brown Soft Silk, very durable	,,	9	0
Brown and Dark Green Twilled Silk	,,	12	8
Brown and Dark Green Twilled Silk	,,	13	8
The Automaton Self-opening, Brown and Dark Green Twilled Silk	,,	14	8
Brown and Dark Green, Best Spitalfield's Silk, the best that is made	,,	16	8

LADIES' UMBRELLAS.

Brown Soft Silk	6	8
Brown Twilled Silk	11	8
Best Brown Twilled Spitalfield Silk	12	8

WALKING STICKS. A LARGE CHOICE, SILVER MOUNTED, FOR PRESENTATION, &c.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a SELECTION of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE after the manner of various other Great Poets: by W. E. H. Price, Rs. 1-8, postage Annas 4.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay; in the Mofussil postage extra.

EW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per Italian Steamer SINGAPORE, CAPTAIN G. PARODI, are informed of her ARRIVAL from GENOA, on the 14th instant, and that she is LOADING and DISCHARGING in VICTORIA DOCK, and all claims for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the DEPARTURE of the STEAMER, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

KREAT HALVIVA

HAS been most successfully used in England and Scotland during the recent INFLUENZA VISITATION.
It reduces temperatures, is unrivalled as a Tonic in Malaria, and general weakness, and is the best known preventative of sea sickness, always minimising an attack, if not absolutely preventing it. Sir Wm. MOORE, Brigade-Surgeon HUNTER, and many others have testified to its efficiency in Medical papers.
Wholesale Agents for Bombay.—Messrs. KEMP and Co., Ld.,
HALVIVA Co., 4, Temple Chambers, London.

CHUBB'S SAFE
IN THE
HAYMARKET FIRE.

SCOTTS OYSTER WAREHOUSE,
18 and 19, Coventry Street,
Haymarket, S. W.,
May 18th, 1892.

MESSRS. CHUBB AND SON'S LOCK AND SAFE Co., Limited,
128, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E. C.

Gentlemen,—I have great pleasure in testifying to the wonderful FIRE-RESISTING qualities of your PATENT SAFES. During the disastrous fire which occurred here on the 9th instant, your Safe was exposed where the fire raged fiercest, and where everything else was completely destroyed, and notwithstanding the fact that it is over 40 years old, on its being opened (which was accomplished quite easily with its key) the whole of its contents, including valuable books and a large sum in cheques and cash, were found to be absolutely free from damage.

I am, Gentlemen,
Yours faithfully,
M. JUDGE,
Manager.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.
CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,
34, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Established 1847.

IN THE MATTER OF SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN, LD.

AT an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above Company, duly convened and held on the 13th day of June, 1892, the following Resolution, which had been passed as an Extraordinary Resolution at a Meeting of the said Members, held on the 21st day of May last, was duly confirmed as a Special Resolution, namely :—

"That it has been proved to the satisfaction of this Meeting that the Company cannot by reason of its Liabilities continue its Business, and that it is advisable to wind up the same, and accordingly that the Company be wound up voluntarily."

And at the same Meeting the appointment of Messieurs Cumalsey Premjee, F. Southwell Piper, and G. R. Neillas, Liquidators for the purposes of such winding up, was duly confirmed.—Dated this 14th day of June, 1892.

J. P. CORNFORTH,
Chairman.
CHALK, WALKER, & SMETHAM,
Solicitors for the said Company and for the Liquidators.

BUT WHY SUFFER WITH
COUGH AND COLD ?
USE ST. MARTIN'S
PULMONARY BALSAM.

It only needs a trial to be given to this wonderful and never-failing specific for Pulmonary Cough, Cold, Asthma, and settled Consumption, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, and other chest affections. It is a powerful

VOICE TONIC,

clearing the Throat from Hoarseness, and strengthening the vocal organs. Purely vegetable, harmless and free from

INJURIOUS DRUGS.

Per Bottle, As. 8 and Re. 1-0.

PREPARED ONLY BY
F. S. MADON & CO.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

NEUBERG'S SMOKING MIXTURES.

ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE.
Put up in Pound and Half-pound Hermetically sealed Tin Canisters, of various strengths, to suit all Smokers.

"PYRAMID" MIXTURE
Mild.

"1888" MIXTURE
Medium mild.

"GOLDEN BLOCK" MIXTURE
Medium full.

"RIFLE" MIXTURE
Full.

Best value for the money in India.

MONSOON 1892.
THE "PERFECT" CONDITIONER.
FOR CIGARS, CIGARETTES, OR TOBACCOS.

"Thy 'Condition' is such that men cannot but say,
'Thou art all that can be wished for.'"

The "Perfect" Conditioner is calculated to supply a want long felt by smokers. It is constructed in such a form as to promote and assist the "conditioning" of Cigars, Cigarettes, or Tobaccos at *all* seasons of the year, in the simplest and readiest manner. It is convenient, portable, and indestructible, and *must* commend itself to all practised smokers as a *Great Desideratum.*

INSTRUCTION WITH EACH CONDITIONER.

No. 1. Large size........................Rs. 3 0
„ 2. Medium „ .... „ 2 8
„ 3. Small (for Cigarettes)......... „ 2 0

Prepared Calcic Chloride and Asbestos for above.
Re. 1-2 per 4 oz. tin.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOW STREET, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED £1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

ELECTRIC CLOCKS.—No Winding required. In handsome Carved Walnut Cases with Batteries charged to go for 3 years and which may be recharged after that time at a trifling Cost. Timepiece only Rs. 80. Striking hours and half-hours Rs. 100.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

ELECTRIC FANS, WORKED BY DRY BATTERIES. Electric Chairs, Tables, Medical Boxes, Electric Strong Rooms, Money Safes, Cash Boxes, Electric Carpets, &c.—C. JOST and Co., 13-15, Hornby Row.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company. THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

TO have an enjoyable Drink. Try OLD IRISH POT STILL WHISKEY, 7 years old. Rs. 30 per dozen.—O'NEAL & Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

WANTED, a HARDWORKING MAN and a LADY as Assistants for a Shop. Eurasians or Europeans preferred. Apply to "A," care of this Paper.

LEVANTINE UMBRELLAS, FOX'S PARAGON FRAMES, a really strong, durable, and useful article for hard wear, Rs. 6 net.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

TO LET, a FIRST and THIRD STOREYS, with a GODOWN, at Rampart Row, near Messrs. Cutler, Palmer and Co., a Stable for four Horses and two Carriages. Apply to DADABHOY BOMONJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Church Gate Street.

PLEASE note Celestinas manufactured by Messrs. John G. Murdoch and Co., Ld., London, can be exchanged if not approved within 3 months.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

ELECTRIC BATTERIES, complete Leclanches, 2 pints, Rs. 2. Dry Batteries, best make, Rs. 2. Dry Batteries for Electric Light or Motor, Rs. 3. Daniels. Bunsens, and other Batteries Rs. 3.—C. JOST and Co., 13-15, Hornby Row.

KANGRA VALLEY TEA.—Golden Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-12; Golden Mixture, Re. 1-8; Flowery Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-6; Extra Fine Orange Pekoe, Re 1-4; Unsorted Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-2; and Pekoe, Re. 1 per lb. These Teas are specially manufactured for us of the finest selected Spring Crop leaves only, and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at lower rates than any other firm in India.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS and AGENTS.—The services of a PRIVATE CLERK will be given by a European in payment of passage to England. Address "D. G. L.," care of Manager, "Bombay Gazette," where reference will be given.

CHILDREN'S COTS.—All sizes and prices. A well assorted consignment, just landed.—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT of A. and B. MACKAY'S Celebrated WHISKIES, of LIQUEUR, Cocktail, Glenfalloch, and Old Silent Malt Brands, to be had from JEEJEEBHAI JEHANGEER and Co., Marine Street. Also FRASER and Co., CHEMISTS, Sub-Agents, Cawasjee Patel Street, Fort.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

ELECTRIC LIGHT for Medical, Dentist, or Domestic use, with Dry Batteries (Sensational Novelty) portable, durable, simple, and cheap. Incandescent Globes of all sizes and powers.—C. JOST and Co., 13-15, Hornby Row.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have resided in the Alexandra Hotel for a short time viz. 10 days. Before I stayed at the Royal Hotel, Mazagon, the same proprietor, Mr. Pestonji, I always found every kindness, best of attention, civility from servants, and in fact cannot find words to express how highly I think of all. (Sd.) A. J. FITZHERBERT, formerly Pro., Byculla Hotel.

RS. 10.—A really sound serviceable Nickel Silver WATCH with Jewelled escapement, Rs. 10 only.—C. A. CUTTRISS and Co., Watch-makers and Jewellers, Fort.

PRICE CURRENT—Published once a Week, Contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports and other Commercial News. Subscription—Rs. 19 per year.

SHOULD you want your SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS supplied, Cleaned, and Repaired to entire satisfaction, try DANNEY & Co., Cutlers, 20, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, the Cheapest House.

F. BAULCH, PIANOFORTE TUNER and REPAIRER, 3 years to T. R. H. Duke and Duchess of Connaught. Pianos FOR SALE, Church Gate Street. Tunings Rs. 5.

ELECTRIC BELLS, Rs. 3; complete with Battery push and wires Rs. 8, Hand Telephones Rs. 4, complete Stations from Rs. 18. Spare Material, Switches, Wires, large stock always on hand.—C. JOST and Co., 13-15, Hornby Row.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

TURKISH SPONGES.—A Beautiful selection of TOILET and BATH SPONGES just to hand, at moderate Prices.—PISTIS and PELEKANOS, below Sassoon's Mechanic's Institute, Fort, Bombay.

£1,692,564 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1891, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES !!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

MONSOON CLOTHING for COACHMEN.—Thick blue and Grey Coats with Hat covers, from Rs. 4 to 6 each. White Water-proof Coats at Rs. 4 each.—At HAJEE EBRAHIM BROTHERS, opposite Crawford Market.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR AND CO., Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business ANNOUNCEMENTS, BILL FORMS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD WATCHES by ROTHERHAM & SONS, in hunting, half-hunting and open-faced cases, ¾ plate, with compensation balance.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Ry. Watch-maker, 42, Medows Street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4, for sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of Batliwala's AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE. Surg-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg-Maj Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa Water-Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard, S.-M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold drop. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co.; Phillips & Co., &c., at Re. 1.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. KING, KING & Co. beg to announce, that in view of possible INCONVENIENCE CAUSED to certain Members of the MILITARY and CIVIL SERVICE by the recent SUSPENSION of the New Oriental Bank Corporation, Ld., they are willing to make ADVANCES against Credit Balances on that Bank to Officers and Civilians, on their OPENING CURRENT ACCOUNTS with them.

WE are prepared to attend to the REALISATION of CLAIMS on the NEW ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION, Ld. Terms on application.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. and China,
J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.
Bombay, 10th June, 1892.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

MEMBERS of the Services having CREDIT BALANCES or DEPOSITS with the New Oriental Bank Corporation are informed that Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co. are prepared to place Funds at their disposal on terms to be obtained on application.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.
Bombay, June 11, 1892.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the estate of HENRY JOSEPH PELLY, late a retired General in the Bombay Staff Corps, who died at Wye Bank, Broomy Hill, in the City of Herford, in the County of Herefordshire, and Letters of Administration of whose estate throughout the Bombay Presidency were granted on the 31st May, 1892, to THOMAS WITHEY CUFFE, Esquire, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Administrator at his Office, Standard Buildings, Fort, Bombay, within one Calendar Month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the assets will be handed over to the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which such notice shall have been given.

All persons indebted to the estate of the deceased, or having property of his in their hands are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Attorney of the Administrator.—Dated this 7th day of June, 1892.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN,
Administrator's Attornies.

No. 2964 of 1892.
PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after the 1st of July next, a written application setting forth a true description of the Goods with the marks, number, and description of the packages, containing them, and a declaration of their value must be presented to the Officer in charge of the Custom House, Castle Rock, on the arrival there of any goods, which it is desired to pass. Persons forwarding goods without attending either personally or by Agent at the Custom House to pass them, should take notice that their goods will be liable to detention, and that any goods which may be passed, or attempted to be passed, without the application above described will be liable to be seized and confiscated.

Forms can be obtained at the Custom House at Castle Rock, or at the office of the Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay.

The above notice of course does not apply to passenger's baggage.

J. POLLEN,
Collector of Salt Revenue and Continental Customs.
Camp, Vapi, 19th May, 1892.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
ASHES FOR SALE.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, tenders for the purchase of any number out of 31 LOTS OF ASHES, now lying in the Locomotive Works Yard, at Parel, and at Byculla Depot, where the same may be viewed on application.

All lots purchased to be removed within two months from date of acceptance of Tender. Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the Company's Form (to be obtained from the undersigned), and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 250 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender, and before delivery is given.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 6th June, 1892.

NOTICE.
STEAM FIRE ENGINES IN THE LONDON, MANCHESTER, AND LIVERPOOL FIRE BRIGADES.

AS some misapprehension exists respecting the MERRYWEATHER FIRE ENGINES supplied to the Metropolitan (London) Fire Brigade and the other leading English Fire Departments, Messrs. MERRYWEATHER and SONS beg to state that since the Establishment of the Metropolitan (London) Fire Brigade they have supplied 40 Steam Fire Engines, 16 of which are of their Improved "Metropolitan" Fire Brigade Type, with Fly-wheel and Crank motion. This design is generally approved by the Engineers and Firemen of the London Brigade in preference to the Engines of other makers for the following reasons :—

(1). The fire door is placed at the back, and the Engine can therefore be stoked en route to a fire, thus saving several minutes in getting to work; whereas in the case of other Engines the fire door is at the side, and they can only be effectually stoked, when the Engine is stationary, between the wheels.
(2). The Machinery is so arranged that one man can both work the Engine, and attend to the stoking; whereas two men are usually required with other makers' Engines.
(3). The machinery is of simpler design, and the general construction is more easily understood than other makers of Engines.
(4). The jets are more compact and solid, and generally considered to be more powerful.

The last order of the London County Council for the Metropolitan Fire Brigade was given to Merryweather and Sons.

The three leading Brigades in England (London, Liverpool, and Manchester) possess Merryweather Steam Fire Engines of a collective pumping capacity of 17,080 gallons per minute as compared with Steam Fire Engines of other makers, delivering 12,000 gallons per minute, showing a preference in favor of the Merryweather Engines of over 40 per cent.

Merryweather's Single Cylinder "Metropolitan" Pattern and Double Cylinder "Greenwich" Pattern Steam Fire Engines, as supplied to the Indian Government for Simla Palace, Dum Dum Opium Factory, Kidderpore Dockyard, Fategarh Factory, &c., as well as to the Municipalities of Calcutta, Bombay, Hyderabad, Singapore, Selangor, Rangoon, Penang, Hankow, and other Brigades in India, China, and Japan, are specially adapted for the fire protection of Municipal Areas and Government Institutions, as well as Cotton Mills and other Factories.

Greenwich Road, London, S.E.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 184 of 1890.

NARAYEN RAGHOONATH, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Navewady Lane..Plaintiff.
vs.
MADHOWRAO BHASKER, Hindoo Inhabitant of Bombay, at present residing at Bhalad, in Rajpipla State, and Jugonath Madhowrao of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, residing at Portuguese Church Street, in Bombay ....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the final Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the Eighteenth Day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety, the following immoveable property will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION before G. H. Farran, Esquire, Acting Commissioner of this Honorable Court, at his office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Twenty-Second day of June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Two, at the hour of Three O'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS :—

All the Estate and Interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff, Narayen Raghoonath and of the abovenamed Defendants, Madhowrao Bhasker and Jagoonath Madhowrao, or any of them in all that one-fourth share of the said Defendants, Madhowrao Bhaskerjee and Jagonnath Madhowrao, in all that piece or parcel of land, together with the messuage, tenements, and dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the south side of and fronting the passage forming part of the said premises, and leading to the said premises from the Portuguese Church Street, near Bhooleshwar, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement eight hundred and fifty-eight square yards or thereabouts, whereof six hundred and forty-three square yards part thereof are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 140, New No. A-1,150, old Survey No. 290, and new Survey No. 3-423, the buildings on the said premises being assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward Nos. 4574 and 4575, and Street Nos. 13 and 14 Bhasker Lane, and which said premises are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Narsingjalji Maharaj, on or towards the South partly by the property of Gokladhisjee Maharaj, partly by the property of Keshowrao Bhaskerjee, and partly by a passage, dividing the property from the property of Keshowrao Bhaskerjee, on or towards the East by the property of Keshowrao Bhaskerji, and on or towards the West by the property of Vinayeckrao Bhaskerjee, and which said hereditaments and premises were and are now in the occupation of the said Madhowrao Bhaskerjee and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Acting Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. R. S. Brown and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 8th day of March, 1892.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

NOW READY—6th Edition.

ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by Local Absorption, with Testimonials, showing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.

E. NORTON,
HOLBORN, LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty) No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent Drug. May be taken by the most Delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Of all Chemists, in small Tins.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

HEAD OFFICE, 120, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
UNDER THE DIRECT SUPERVISION OF THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT.
LONDON OFFICE, 81, CHEAPSIDE, E.C.
TRUSTEES FOR GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND :
The Right Honourable the EARL OF KINTORE.
The Right Honourable the EARL OF DENBIGH.
Sir JOSEPH C. LEE.
Bankers :—THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

Branch Offices and Agencies in all the principal Towns of EUROPE, AUSTRALASIA, AFRICA, and AMERICA.
Mutual Life Insurance Company only.
ALL PROFITS BELONG TO THE POLICY-HOLDERS.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY, 1891.
FROM THE 32nd ANNUAL STATEMENT.

	£			Rs.
Assurance in Force	£167,686,366	at 1s. 4d.	=	Rs. 25,15,295,490
New Assurance in 1891	48,566,319	„	=	7,28,494,785
Income	8,136,447	„	=	1,22,046,705
Assets, 31st December, 1891	28,374,691	„	=	4,25,620,365
Liabilities, 4 per cent. Valuation	22,917,820	„	=	3,43,767,300
Surplus, 4 per cent. Basis	5,456,871	„	=	81,853,065

SURPLUS OVER LIABILITIES, ON EVERY STANDARD OF VALUATION LARGER THAN THAT OF ANY OTHER LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

	£			Rs.
Paid Policy Holders during the year 1891	3,083,478	at 1s. 4d.	=	46,252,170
Total Amount Paid Policy-Holders since the organisation of the Society	32,996,332	„	=	494,944,980

IMPROVEMENT DURING THE YEAR.

	£			Rs.
Increase of Income	989,081	at 1s. 4d.	=	14,836,215
Increase of Assets	3,532,244	„	=	52,983,660
Increase of New Assurance	6,102,547	„	=	91,538,205
Increase of Surplus	531,778	„	=	7,976,670

The Free-Tontine Policy is Unrestricted, Incontestable, Non-forfeitable, and Accumulative with Low Premiums reducible to Home Rates for European Military and Civilian residents in, also for Natives of, India, and virtually provides Endowment Assurance at Ordinary Life Rates.

Native Gentlemen, whose lives are unexceptionable, will be accepted at Eastern Rates under the 20 years Endowment Table.

Policies are granted either in Sterling or Rupee Currency.

Intending Assurers are particularly requested to see the Manager or write for Prospectus and full particulars.

Active and energetic Canvassers and Agents wanted for Bombay and other centres in India.

Policies are issued and claims paid in Bombay.

Temporary Offices, Apollo Hotel, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.
Dr. E. H. R. LANGLEY, M.R.C.S., Brigade-Surgeon, Chief Medical Referee.

L. V. DESBOROUGH,
Manager.

1892 ARMY REGULATION 1892.
WATERPROOF CLOAK.
AS APPROVED AND SEALED AT H. M. WAR OFFICE.
ALL OTHER MAKES OBSOLETE.

CAVALRY PATTERN, AS SEALED.......................Rs. 45.
MODIFIED PATTERN FOR CIVILIANS............Rs. 38.
CASH OR V.-P. P.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

SPENCER & CO.'S CIGARS.
PROPRIETARY BRANDS :—

SALISBURYS,	GOLD MOHURS,	SIESTAS,
BEACONFIELDS,	IMPERIALS,	MAYOS,
TORPEDOS,	LITTLE RANDOLPHS,	SUMATRAS

NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

CIGAR DRYING BOTTLES.

These Bottles are made with hollow stoppers, in which is placed a bag of lime for absorbing moisture. They are much appreciated by smokers in damp climates, and during the monsoon, for keeping Cigars in smoking condition.

Diameter at base, 7 in.
Height, including stopper, 11 in.,
Price Rs. 5-0 nett.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR DEALERS WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION.

CIGARS OF ANY SIZE OR SHAPE CAN BE MADE TO ORDER,

SPENCER & CO.,
HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER"
KILLS BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.

But is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2 Post free.
To be had at the Bombay Gazette Press.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..............................	$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund..............................	$	63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors........	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
F. De BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKIN COMPANY, Ld.

LONDON COMMITTEE :
ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.).
Wm. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & C
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
Wm. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the Londo and County Banking Co., Limited)

THOMAS JACKSON } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,
AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISC
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceedin Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on Application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercia places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, an Japan.

J. C. NICHOLSON,
Acting Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhou Square, South, Calcutta.

WINES, SPIRI

N

CLUB W

PHIPSON and Co., Bombay, plying 149 Military Messes an with the finest VINTAGE WINES fro owing well-known Houses :—

PAGE and SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London
JUSTERINI and BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London
CHRISTOPHER and Co.	Pall Mall, London
POMMERY and GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE et FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET and Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK and Co.	Rheims.
AYALA and Co.	Chateau d'Ay
ERNEST IRROY and Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE et FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL et FILS.	Rheims.
COLIGNY FRERES	Rheims.
KIDD and SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES	Cognac.
GABRIEL St. MARC	Cognac.
LEACOCK and Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON and Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	London.
VAN ZELLERS and Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. De LUZE et FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE and Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART and Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY and Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
THOS. MOSLEY and Co.	Gibraltar.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or
J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN and Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
FRANK BAILEY and Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Duc de MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE CREMANT.
CUVEE EXTRA—MAXIMUM—SEC.
As supplied to many Messes and Clubs.
Rs. 53 per doz. qts. and Rs. 28 per doz. pts., nett cash.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., Sole Agents,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY COMPANY, LD.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Celebrated Liqueur Whisky.
Rs. 28 per dozen Bottles.
„ 33 „ 2 dozen Pints.
"BIRCHBRAE," Old Scotch Whisky.
Rs. 22 per dozen Bottles.
EUGENE CLICQUOT'S Champagne Carte Blanche Extra Dry.
Rs. 55 per dozen Bottles.
„ 60 „ 2 dozen Pints.
HUNT, ROOPE & TEAGE'S Genuine Old Port.
Rs. 33 per dozen Bottles (Quality No. 3.)
„ 24 „ „ „ („ „ 1)
"CEPA DE MACON" Light Claret.
Rs. 12 per dozen Bottles.
"VINO DE MILAZZA," A Sicilian Wine.
Rs. 6 per dozen Bottles.
BASS & Co's LIGHT BITTER ALE.
"GREEN DIAMOND" Brand. Bottled by Ihlers & Bell, Liverpool.
Rs. 4-12 per dozen Bottles.
„ 2-14 „ „ Pints.
TO BE HAD FROM
THE BOMBAY COMPANY, Ld.,
Fort, Bombay.

FINE HIGHLAND MALT WHISKIES,
From J. D. WATSON & Co., London.
"Fine Highland Malt." Rs. 25 per dozen.
"Ben Cally" (Wm. Brown & Co. Dundee) Rs. 20.
10 per cent. discount for cash.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., Sole Agents,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, (Limited.)

Capital ....£1,000,000.
Reserve Fund......£70,000.

London Bankers—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., and National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*
Head Office—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.
Branches—Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Agra, Lahore, Rangoon, and Shanghai.
Agencies—Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed thereon when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000 during the half year ending 30th June, or the half year ending 31st December.
DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
GOVERNMENT and other Stocks and Shares bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Communications should be addressed, and all Remittances made payable to The Agra Bank, Limited.
Bombay Branch—18, Rampart Row.
April 13, 1892.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.

PAID-UP CAPITAL............ £ 607,229
REST .... „ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest :—
FIXED, for 12 months ....4½ per cent. per annum
INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts, daily balances not exceeding Rs. 50,000.
DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.
A Baggage and Agency Department in London has been added for the convenience of Eastern Constituents, and a West End Branch has been opened at 25, Cockspure St. Trafalgar Square.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, Limited.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.........£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES :
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p. m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Karagola (s), from Karachi, and Singapore (s), from Genoa, May 15.

Vessel sailed.—The following vessel sailed yesterday :—Roma (barque) Ewing, for Hull.

Victoria Dock.—The s. s. Singapore entered the dock yesterday.

Postal Notice.—Mails for the Persian Gulf, except Gwadur, Jask, and Muscat, close at 9 a.m., on Thursday, the 16th instant.

Association Football.—A practice of the Rovers' F. C. will be played this evening, on the Cooperage ground, at 5-30.

A Dishonest Servant.—Mr. P. H. Dustoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, sentenced Vazir Baba, to one month's rigorous imprisonment, for stealing four copper utensils, belonging to his master, Noor Mahomed Meerali.

Theft of a Pair of Boots.—Inspector Saunders, yesterday, brought before Mr. P. H. Dustoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Satwa Sutlapa, and charged him with stealing a pair of boots, belonging to Dewkee, a shoe-maker. The accused, being a notorious character, was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

Fire on the S. S. Shannon.—On Monday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, a *cassab* of the P. and O. Company's Shannon, now lying in the Prince's Dock, went down to the paint locker under the forecastle, to get some paint, when a spark from a lamp, which he carried in his hand, fell on some varnish, setting it on fire. The flames were extinguished immediately.

Serious Street Accident.—Yesterday evening whilst an old Hindu, named Govind Haribhoy was walking along Abdul Rehman Street, he was knocked down, and run over by a victoria belonging to a Parsee. Govind was picked up unconscious, and taken to the J. J. Hospital, where his injuries were attended to by Dr. Easdon. His collar-bone and several ribs were fractured, and he lies in the hospital in a critical state.

Cheating the Municipality.—Lilladhar Bhowan, who had been charged with cheating the Revenue and Refund Audit Office of the Bombay Municipality, and thereby fraudulently induced Virprasad Tapiprasad to deliver three sums of money to him, *viz.*, Rs. 159-3, Rs. 63-13, and Rs. 143-9 was yesterday formally committed by Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Courts, to take his trial before the approaching Sessions of the High Court.

Death from Tetanus.—Yesterday, Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, held an inquest, at the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Khatao Ramjee, a labourer, employed in a cotton godown, at Colaba. On the 5th instant, the deceased was working in the godown, when a pressed cotton bale fell on his right leg, causing serious injury. He was taken to the G. T. Hospital, where he seemed to progress favourably, but on Sunday last, tetanus set in and he died yesterday. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

A Child drowned.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at Ripon Road, touching the death of Ibrahim Ismael, a child two years old. On Monday, the child was found missing from the house, and a search was made. The child was found in a cess-pool at the back of his father's house. The cess-pool contained water, about four feet deep. When the child was brought up, life was extinct. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death by drowning, and added a rider that the cess-pool, which is now unprotected, should be protected in future.

A Fatal Fall down a Ship's Hold.—An inquest was held on Monday evening, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Buxey Ahmed, a labourer. The deceased was engaged to break up an iron ship at Mazagon. On Sunday, he was standing on the rail on the deck of the ship and while hauling up a chain cable from the hold of the vessel, he fell down from a height of thirty-eight feet on some stone slabs, receiving serious injuries to his head. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital in an unconscious state. He died on Monday. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

Distribution of Magisterial and Police Work.—Government in a recent resolution have decided to dispense with the services of an interpreter in the court of the Fourth Presidency Magistrate as the present incumbent possesses a good knowledge of Marathi, Guzerati, and Hindoostani. With regard to the distribution of magisterial work, Government had directed that the cases in the A, Water and Dock Divisions, shall be heard by the Chief and Third Presidency Magistrates in the Esplanade Police Courts, while the B, C, D, E, F, and G Divisions will constitute the jurisdiction limits of the Second and Fourth Presidency Magistrates, who will hold their courts in Nesbit Lane, Mazagon.

Theft by a Brother-in-law.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Shreekrishna Dinanath, was charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with stealing gold and silver ornaments and wearing apparel, collectively valued at Rs. 234, from the house of his brother-in-law, Balkrishna Dinanath. The accused and the complainant lived together at Girgaum Road. On Sunday last, during the absence of the complainant from the house, the accused broke open his box and stole its contents. The complainant reported the matter to the police, who arrested the accused, and recovered the stolen articles from a Marwaree, with whom the accused had pledged them. The accused pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to undergo three months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

A SUIT FOR EJECTMENT.

Yesterday, at the Small Causes Court, before Khan Bahadur Hormusjee Dadabhoy, Fourth Judge, a case filed by Gopikabai, a widow, against Ramjee Bhicajee praying for an order to eject the defendant from a house, situated at Koombarwada, came on for hearing. Mr. Ardeshir Bejanjee, pleader, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Balkrishna represented the defendant. The plaintiff stated that she was the rightful owner of the house, which was bequeathed to her by her mother-in-law. The house was let to the defendant after the death of the plaintiff's mother-in-law. The defendant was a relative of the plaintiff. The defendant's pleader submitted that the Court had no jurisdiction to try the case as it involved a question of title. The pleader disputed the plaintiff's ownership of the house, and further contended that the suit could not be proceeded with as the plaintiff had failed to obtain the letters of administration from the High Court of the estate and effects of her husband. He submitted that the house originally belonged to the defendant's uncle, and after his death, the defendant re-built the house, which had been in his possession and occupation for several years past. The defendant had mortgaged the house to Babajee Arjoon in order to provide the expenses for the marriage of his nephew with the plaintiff. The defendant redeemed the house, and made it over to the plaintiff's mother-in-law, as he was a well-to-do man. At the time of her death, the plaintiff's mother-in-law again transferred the house to the defendant, who was the rightful owner of the house.

After hearing the evidence, his Honour, in disposing of the case, stated that the plaintiff had failed to prove her ownership of the house, and that the defendant had rented it from her. His Honour, therefore, rejected the suit.

THE ESPLANADE ROAD MURDER.

Mr. Little, Government Solicitor, resumed the investigation yesterday, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Courts, into the circumstances under which a Mahomedan mendicant, named Lallia *alias* Waljee, was murdered by Gunnoo Tukaram, on the night of the 28th of April, on the Esplanade Road. The body of the deceased was found in a pool of blood with a large stone, weighing 42 lbs. near the head, which subsequent investigations disclosed had been dropped on the unfortunate victim's head whilst he was asleep.

At the previous hearing the supposed accomplices Ballia Gunput and Moorar Nana in the crime were discharged in the absence of evidence, but were brought in as witnesses against the prime offender.

Ballia Gunput was called, and deposed that when the party went to the Esplanade Road that night deceased put his hands under the arms of the accused and lifted him up. He slapped the accused, and said he was drunk. Four of them returned to their sleeping place on the foot-path. Deceased said, "Let us have a *ganja* smoke." After the smoke deceased and Koondlik spread out a *dhotur* on the foot-path. Witness lay down first, Shunker slept by him, and Narayen slept near Shunker. At the time of going to sleep deceased and Koondlik were sitting together. Towards daylight Koondlik awoke witness, and told him that some one threw a stone and ran away. Deceased was lying on the footpath at a distance of six feet from them. The stone was by the side of the deceased. Witness did not know whether deceased was then dead. After seeing the stone witness shook with fear.

Mr. Little : Why did you get confused on seeing the stone ?—Because when I awoke I saw the stone near the deceased, and Koondlik said Gunnia threw the stone and ran away. Moorar was at home.

You said just now Moorar was sitting near you ?—I did not say so. Moorar was not there, but was at his house.

Mr. Little drew the Court's attention to the different statement now made by the witness.

Cross-examined by prisoner.—When Koondlik told you I threw the stone why did you not shout for a policeman ?—Because I did not see you throw the stone or run away. After it was alleged that you threw the stone I did not go to see where you were sleeping.

Dr. Sydney Smith swore to the truth of the medical testimony given before the Coroner.

Mr. Little asked for an adjournment to facilitate the apprehension of the witness Kesho Moro whose deposition was the most material from his assertion before the Coroner that he was an eye-witness to the deed.

The Magistrate remanded the prisoner for a fortnight.

CRICKET.

Y. M. C. A. ATHLETIC C. CLUB.—SEASON 1892.

The following is the programme of the cricket fixtures of the Y. M. C. A. A. Club for this year, and it will be seen from the number of the matches which have been arranged that the "Wielders of the Willow" among the young men mean to pursue the game with as much, if not more, vigour than they did last year :—

June 11, 18	XI vs XXII	Aug. 6	Elphinstone College Gymkhana
" 25	Arrow C C	" 8 * §	St Patrick's C C Hindus
" 25	Islam C C	" 13	Messrs Ralli Bros, C C
July 2	H M's Custom's C C	" 13	B B and C I Ry C C
" 2	Elphinstone College Gymkhana	" 15 * †	......
" 9	Telegraph C C	" 20	Marine Battalion C C
" 9	Ordnance C C	" 20	Ord.ance C C
" 16	B B and C I Ry C C	" 26 *	Parel Gymkhana
" 16	Marine Battalion C C	" 27	Municipality C C
" 23	Arrow C C	Sept. 3 §	Ordnance C C St Patrick's C C
" 23, 25	Poona Gymkhana (at Poona)	" 10	Parsi Gymkhana
" 30	Parsi Gymkhana	" 16 * †	......
" 30	Parel Gymkhana	" 17 *	H M's Custom's C C
Aug. 4 *	Bombay Gymkhana	" 17 §	Poona Y M C A
" 4 *	Islam C C	" 24	Municipality C C
		Oct. 1 *	Messrs Ralli Bros CC

* Holidays. † Matches will be arranged.
§ Not definitely settled.

The Club opened the season last Saturday, when the usual match XI. *vs.* XXII. was played, but the game was very one-sided, the XI. being far stronger than their opponents, and an alteration will probably be made next Saturday, when the match will be continued so as to make it more interesting. The scores were :—

XXII.

R Laxton, b F J Clark	0
C Shilstone, b F J Clark	1
H W Nash, b Boileau	5
E Sands, c George, b Boileau	7
A L Roberts, c Wallick, b Boileau	0
E R Vears, c Boileau, b F J Clark	1
A E Little, b Boileau	1
D W Holden, c F J Clark, b Allan	1
J O'Leary, c H J Clark, b Allan	0
E Coutts, c George, b Boileau	0
F W Martin, b Allan	0
F L McAfee, run out	2
A C Owen, b Boileau	0
Blodwel, b Allan	0
E J Harrison, b H J Clark	0
E W Fritchley, c George, b H J Clark	0
Gorder GIB, not out	0
E Simmons, b H J Clark	0
Extras	4
Total	22

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
F J Clark	30	10	2	3
R W Boileau	40	7	2	6
J Allan	25	2	4	4
H J Clark	15	0	3	3

XI.

W George, b A S Roberts	5
W B Leggett, c Laxton, b E Sands	3
F J Clark, c Laville, b E Sands	10
H J Clark, c Vears, b E Sands	82
H E Harrington, c Coutts, b H Nash	18
H Winkler, b H Nash	0
R W Boileau, run out	8
H Wallich, not out	15
A R Sharp, J Allan, J Waller	to bat.
Extras	7
Total	148

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
A L Roberts	75	46	3	1
E Sands	60	33	2	3
A E Little	15	18	1	0
E Vears	25	11	1	0
H W Nash	10	6	0	2
P Holden	50	27	1	0

Referring again to the programme for the season it will be seen that the more important matches are the following :—Poona Gymkhana, at Poona, 23rd July ; Parsee Gymkhana, 30th July ; Bombay Gymkhana, 4th August ; Parsee Gymkhana, 10th September (return) ; Ralli Brothers, 13th August and 1st October (return).

The Club loses the services of Messrs. James, Hildreth, and Lynn this year, but there are two or three new men and with many of the old members still in the Club it may be safely augured that a fairly prosperous season may be anticipated. It is perhaps not possible to give a very correct forecast of the capabilities of several of the members of the First Eleven, but with such names as George, the Brothers Clark, Herbert Harrington, Leggett, Boileau, and a few others the Club may be said to still retain much of its old form, and will no doubt give a good account of itself.

PARSEE GYMKHANA *VS.* MUNICIPAL CRICKET CLUB.

The first match of the season was played on Saturday last against the Municipal Cricket Club on the Gymkhana ground, and resulted in an easy win for the home team. The Municipal Club captain having won the toss preferred to send in his opponents to bat. Daver and Karanjia were the first to enter the lists for the Gymkhana side against the bowling of Hale and Kaka. The former was, however, soon relieved by Patel, and the score was raised to 52 before the first partnership could be dissolved, Daver after a well played 23 to his credit giving an easy chance to Lilley, which was of course accepted. Of the rest Karanjia and D. F. Dubash also rendered good service to their side, contributing 19 and 20, not out respectively, the latter running up the score in a short time in his usual free style. When eight wickets were down the Gymkhana captain closed his innings for a total of 108 runs. The Municipal men commenced their innings by sending in Hirjibhoy and Patel to face the bowling of Pundole and Kanga, who between them made an easy work of their opponents for a small total of 23 runs, sharing the wickets equally. Being still 85 runs behind their opponents the Municipal men were again sent in for a "follow on," when the Gymkhana captain entrusted the ball to Pundole and Dubash, and consequently some better form was shown by the batsmen, who made 42 runs for only two wickets down, when time was called. The following are the scores and bowling analysis :—

PARSEE GYMKHANA.

E N Daver, c Lilley, b Patel	23
M D Karanjia, b Patel	19
D D Kanga, c Shroff, b Kaka	9
J M Divecha, b Kaka	11
D K Kharas, b Patel	4
M D Kanga, c Patel, b Kaka	4
F M Garda, b Kaka	0
D F Dubash, not out	20
D C Pundole, c Sitaram, b Patel	1
J S Banaji, R D Cooper (captain)	To bat.
Extra	17
Total for 8 wickets	108

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
Hale	60	1	35	0
Kaka	70	0	29	4
Patel	42	0	27	4

MUNICIPAL C. CLUB.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
D Hirjibhoy, b Pundole	0	c and b Dubash	12
C M Patel, b Kanga	3	not out	6
S K Kaka, c Daver, b Pundole	6		
G G Hale E, c and b Pundole	0		
S Tomlinson, c Dubash, b Pundole	0		
J Desmier, b Kanga	0		
C Daruwala, b Kanga	5		
B Bhinde, b Kanga	2		
N Sitaram, c D Kanga, b Kanga	5		
R Robottom, b Pundole	0		
H Lulley, not out	1	b Cooper	20
Extra	1	Extras	4
Total	23	Total for 2 wickets	42

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1st Innings.				2nd Innings			
	B.	M.	R.	W.	B.	M.	R.	W.
Pundole	35	1	13	5	12	0	16	0
Kanga	34	0	9	5	10	1	2	0
Dubash					10	0	11	1
Cooper					10	0	9	1

PARSES GYMKHANA *VS.* ISLAM CRICKET CLUB.

The second of the series of matches arranged for the present season was played last Sunday against the Islam Cricket Club on the Gymkhana ground. The Islam Club having beaten a very weak team of the Gymkhana last year, had put the latter well on their guard, and a stronger representation was made this time to retrieve the lost laurels, which actually happened, the Gymkhana winning the match by a whole innings and 56 runs. Dubash, Lalcaca, Cooper, and Daver proved very useful to their side, and were responsible for 38, 27, 16, and 14 runs respectively. The Islam Club in their first innings scored 36 runs, and had to "follow on," but in all they could not put up more than 28 runs. For the victors the bowling of Kanga and Pundole and a catch made by D. D. Dubash in the second innings, and last though not least the smart wicket-keeping of Cooper deserve a word of praise. The Islam people also showed some smart fielding. The following are the scores and bowling analysis :—

PARSEE GYMKHANA.

E N Daver, c Ibrahim, b Tyabji	14
K C Lalcaca, c Ibrahim, b Sherekhan	27
M D Kanga, b Sherekhan	3
D F Dubash, b Sherekhan	38
R D Cooper (captain), b Abba	16
D D Dubash, c and b Sherekhan	4
M H Vajifdar, c Tyabji, b Sherekhan	4
P M Dalal, b Abba	1
D C Pundole, c Ali, b Sherekhan	4
F M Garda, c Merchant, b Tyabji	0
B M Gandevia, not out	0
Extras	9
Total	120

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	M	R	W
Tyabji	40	3	17	2
Kaitan Ali	20	..	9	..
Abba	115	5	45	2
Sherekhan	105	6	37	6

ISLAM CRICKET CLUB.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Kaitan Ali, c Pundole, b Kanga	8	b Kanga	2
H Alibhoy, b Kanga	2	c Lalcaca, b Kanga	1
Sherekhan, c Dubash, b Pundole	4	b Daver	4
Ali Tyabji, st Cooper, b Pundole	0	ht w b Kanga	0
Mirza Ali, b Pundole	1	not out	0
Abba, st Cooper, b Kanga	9	l-b-w b Kanga	2
Ibrahim, l-b-w b Daver	8	st Cooper, b Pundole	10
H Tyabji, run out	1	c Dubash, b Pundole	8
Mohmad Bakar, c Kanga, b Daver	0	b Pundole	0
S Tyabji, not out	1	c and b Kanga	0
Merchant, b Kanga	1	c Gundevia, b Pundole	0
Extra	1	Extra	1
Total	36	Total	28

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	First Innings.				Second Innings.			
	B.	M.	R.	W.	B.	M.	R.	W.
Pundole	40	1	22	3	17	1	3	4
Kanga	50	6	10	4	45	4	10	5
Daver	10	0	3	2	25	2	14	1

HIGH COURT.—Original Side.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran.)

ALLEGED FALSE REPRESENTATIONS.

MARIA DA GLORIA C. LOBO VS. RUSTOMJEE DHUNJEEBHOY DAROOWALLA.

The plaintiff, who sued as a pauper, prayed that a document signed by her may be rectified so as to make it a mortgage of the plaintiff's interest in the property to secure the sum advanced, or that the document may be cancelled, the plaintiff being ready and willing to repay the amount to the defendant with interest thereon, &c. Mr. Sanders-Slater, with Mr. C. K. Desai, instructed by Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, appeared for the plaintiff ; and Mr. Budroodin and Mr. Vicajee, instructed by Mr. J. C. Cama, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff's case was that on the 21st August, 1889, the plaintiff, whose name was then Ramos, and who has since married, advanced to one Michall Manuel DeSouza the sum of Rs. 4,000 at interest, and as security accepted a mortgage of De Souza's property situate at Mahim Bazaar Road. DeSouza had only paid to plaintiff the sum of Rs. 6 per cent., and the principal sum and interest were re-payable in the month of August 1890. In January, 1891, the plaintiff wanted to raise money upon the security of her interest in the property and employed a broker, named I. Conceicao to procure a loan. The latter informed her that he had arranged with the defendant to lend her Rs. 1,500 at interest, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum to be re-payable in twelve months, and to be secured by a mortgage of her interest in the property. On the 21st January, 1891, the defendant paid to the plaintiff Rs. 300 in part payment of the sum of Rs.1,500, and she handed over to him the title deeds of the property and the mortgage. A document in English was prepared in the office of Mr. J. C. Cama, solicitor, and the plaintiff exhibited it on the 26th January, 1891 upon the representation of a Parsee clerk of Mr. J. C. Cama and of the defendant that it was a sub-mortgage of her interest. Plaintiff cannot read or write English, and having no knowledge of legal matters, and having had no independent advice, she was under the belief, when she exhibited the document, that it was a sub-mortgage only. Plaintiff was paid on the exhibition the document a further sum of Rs. 1,100. On the 26th January 1891, when the document was presented for registration, the plaintiff was informed by a clerk in the Registrar's Office, of its real nature, and then for the first time became aware that the document purported to be an absolute assignment of the mortgage to the defendant for the sum of Rs. 2,500 ; and the plaintiff thereupon refused to admit the exhibition thereof. She said that she was induced to execute the document by means of the false representations in question, and under the mistaken belief that it was a sub-mortgage only ; and she submitted that the document should be rectified. She was willing to repay to the defendant the sum of Rs. 19,400 and interest, and to have the document cancelled.

The defendant averred that the plaintiff, prior to January, 1891, was a widow in embarrassed circumstances, and she lived with one Henry Lobo at Mazagon. They had borrowed from a Marwaree Rs. 150 at 3 per cent. interest per month on the 23rd July, 1890, and passed a writing for Rs. 225. As security for the monies the plaintiff had deposited the mortgage deed of the 21st August, 1889, and the title deeds that were with her. In January, 1891, the plaintiff and Henry Lobo were desirous of marrying each other, and were much pressed for money, and they offered through a broker to assign to the defendant the mortgage of the 21st August, 1889, for Rs 1,000, but subsequently the plaintiff demanded Rs. 1,500 which the defendant agreed to give for an assignment of the mortgage. Defendant denied that the plaintiff intended to sub-mortgage the mortgage to him. The agreement was that the defendant should purchase the same for Rs. 1,500 if the title was approved by his attorney's clerk. As the deeds were with the Marwarees the defendant, at the plaintiff's request, advanced Rs. 300 to pay the Marwarees off in order to procure the title deeds. The draft assignment was settled, and on the 23rd January, 1891, it was taken to the plaintiff and Henry Lobo, when the latter read it and wrote the word "approved" on the draft ; and the plaintiff signed such approval, and Henry Lobo dated it. The draft was afterwards engrossed and compared, and after certain alterations were made therein at the suggestion of the plaintiff, the engrossment was executed and the sum of Rs. 1,20[illegible] paid to the plaintiff by the defendant, Henry Lobo being present at the time. On the deed being taken to the Registrar's Office, a Portuguese clerk there, who appeared to be a friend of the plaintiff and Henry Lobo, asked the plaintiff why she had assigned the mortgage for so small a sum as Rs. 1,500, and after some conversation in Portuguese, the plaintiff asked the defendant to take a mortgage instead of an assignment, as she said she was advised the Rs. 1,500 was an inadiquate price. The defendant refused to do so, and the plaintiff thereupon refused to admit execution. The defendant denied that the plaintiff executed the deed of assignment upon any misrepresentation of a Parsee clerk, or that the plaintiff cannot write or read English, or that she had no independent advice. The story alleged in the plaint was a got up one, as the plaintiff, after execution of the deed, was told that she had got an inadequate price, and she accordingly desired to get one of the bargain.

Evidence in the case was heard during the day.

DIVINE SERVICES.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the s.s. Alboin in the Prince's Dock, this evening, at 7-30 p.m. Captains, Officers, Engineers, Seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

ST. PETER'S, MAZAGON.

Wednesday, 8 p.m., 1st (Choral) Evensong of Corpus Christi. Sermon by Rev. F. Biscoe.
Thursday, 7 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral).

Cycling is becoming a veritable rage in Paris, and now-a-days there are as many people to be seen in the Bois de Bologne mounted on cycles of all descriptions as on horses and in carriages and cabs. The cyclists have, indeed, taken possession of the fashionable resort, but it has never before seen such an immense crowd of them as that which assembled, says the correspondent of the *Standard*, to see the arrival of the winner of the Bordeaux to Paris race. They swarmed like ants at the gate of the Bois close to Avenue de la Grande Armée, and all along the road as far as Suresnes, and, indeed, hundreds of them had gone to meet the winner far beyond Versailles. The first to arrive was Stephane, who reached the winning post at nine hours and thirty-seven minutes, having accomplished the journey of five hundred and seventy-two kilometres in twenty-five hours and thirty-seven minutes, thus beating Mills's record for the same race last year by fifty-nine minutes. The second prize was borne off by Vigneaux, who arrived at eleven hours and eighteen minutes, and the third by Hoden, who came in an hour late.

AHMEDNAGAR RACES,—1892.

Meeting to take place on Tuesday 7th, Thursday 9th, and Saturday 11th September.

STEWARDS :

Major Brackenbury, R.A., Surg-Major Henderson, Capt Williamson, Captain Harvey Welman, 13th Bo. I., Capt Haynes, The King's Own, Capt Brown, 8th Bo. I., Hony. Secretary, Capt E. F. Carter, The King's Own.

1ST DAY.

1st Race.—"The Novice Stakes,"—(closed) Rs. 199. For all Arab and C. B. galloways 13-3 and under, who have never won a race value Rs. 49 at time of starting and which are the property and were the property on the 1st June 1892 of bona fide subscribing members of the Ahmednagar Gymkhana and of members who have subscribed during 12 months previous to the 1st June 1892. Weights—13-3 to carry 11st. Allowances—3 lbs allowed for every ½ inch ; C. B's allowed 9 lbs in addition. Distance—5 furlongs.

2nd Race.—"(The Botany Bay Plate."—Rs. 199. For all horses who have never won a race or handicap value Rs. 1,000. Weights—W A C raised 2 stone. Penalties—Winners once 4 lbs, twice 7 lbs., three times or oftener 10 lbs extra. Allowances—Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Distance—¾ mile.

3rd Race.—(The Nagar Derby)—Rs. 199. For all maiden arab and C. B galloways 13-3 and under. Weights—Arabs 13-3 to carry 11 st. C. B's 10st 2lbs. Penalties—Winners of a race or handicap ; value Rs. 199 once 4lbs, twice 7lbs, three times or oftener 10 lbs. Distance—R. C.

4th Race—(The Nizam's Cup) Rs. 199 and Rs. 50 to 2nd horse. For all Arabs and Southern India C. B's who have never won a race or handicap value Rs. 500 up to time of starting. Weights—W. A. C. raised 14 lbs. Penalties—Winners once 3 lbs, twice 5 lbs., three times 7lbs, oftener 10 lbs. extra. Allowances—Maidens of the day allowed 2lbs. Horses who have never won a race or handicap value Rs. 150 up to time of starting allowed 5 lbs., Golloways allowed 5 lbs. Allowances accumulative. Distance—5 furlongs.

5th Race.—"The Lilliputs."—Rs. 199. For Arab and C.B. ponies 13-2 and under, who have never won a race or handicap value Rs. 1,000 up to time of starting. Weights—13-2. Arabs to carry 10st. 7 lbs., C. B's 10st 2lbs. Penalties—Winners once 4 lbs., twice 7 lbs., three times or oftener 10 lbs. extra. Winners of races or handicaps valued Rs. 500 5 lbs. in addition for each such win. Allowances—3 lbs allowed for every ½ inch. Maidens allowed 5 lbs. Distance—½ mile.

2ND DAY.

1st Race.—"The Boom-di-Ay Stakes."—Rs. 199. For all Arab and C. B. Galloways 13-3 and under, who have never won a race or handicap value Rs. 1,000 up to time of starting. Weights.—13-3 Arabs 11st, C. B. 10st. 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners once 4 lbs, twice 7lbs., three times or oftener 10 lbs extra. Allowances—3 lbs allowed for every ½ inch ; maidens allowed 5 lbs. Distance—½ mile.

2nd Race—(The Zoroastrian Plate—Rs. 199. For all horses who have never won a race or handicap value Rs 1,500 up to time of starting. Weights—W A C raised 21 lbs. Penalties,—Winners of a race or handicap value Rs. 500, once 5 lbs., twice 7 lbs., three times 10 lbs., oftener 14 lbs extra. Penalties accumulative. Allowances—Maidens allowed 3 lbs. Horses who have never won a race or handicap value Rs. 150 up to time of starting allowed 7 lbs. Allowances accumulative. Distance—1 mile.

3rd Race.—The Champagne Cup.—For all maiden Arab and C. B. ponies 13-2 and under Weights—Arabs 13-1 to carry 10st 9lbs., C. B.'s 10st. Penalties—Winners of a race or handicap, value Rs. 199, once 4 lbs, twice 7 lbs., three times or oftener 10 lbs. extrg. Distance—¾ mile.

4th Race—"The Collector's Cup"—Rs. 199. For all maiden Arabs and Southern Indian C B's. Weights—W A C raised 21 lbs. Penalties—Winners once or oftener of a race or handicap under Rs. 500, 4 lbs., of a race or handicap value Rs. 500 or over once 7 lbs., twice 10 lbs., of a race or handicap value Rs. 1,000 or over 5 lbs., in addition for each such race won. Allowances—Horses who have never won a race or handicap value Rs. 150 allowed 5 lbs ; galloways allowed 7 lbs. Distance—1½ mile.

5th Race—"The King's Own Cup"—Rs. 199. For all Arab and C B. galloways 13 3 and under which have never won a race or handicap value Rs. 1,000, and which are the bona-fide property of officers of the Army or Navy or members of the Civil Service or any recognized Club. Weights—13 3, Arabs 11st., C.B.'s 10st 5 lbs. Penalties—Winners once 4 lbs., twice 7 lbs., oftener 10 lbs. Winners of a race value Rs. 500, 7 lbs. in addition. Allowances—3 lbs. allowed for every ½ inch. Maidens allowed 3 lbs. Galloways who have never won a race or handicap value Rs. 199 allowed 4 lbs. Distance—¾ mile.

3RD DAY.

1st Race—"The Claret Cup."—A handicap for all ponies entered at the meeting. Distance—½ mile.

2nd Race.—"The Hic Cup."—Rs. 199. A handicap for all horses entered at the meeting. Distance—R.-C.

3rd Race.—"The Hoec Cup."—Rs. 199. A handicap for all Galloways 13-3 and under entered at the meeting. Distance.—1 mile.

4th Race.—"The Hoc Cup."—Rs. 199. A handicap for all Arabs and C. B's entered at the meeting. Distance - 1 mile.

5th Race.—"The Polo Scurry."—Rs. 199. For all bona fide polo ponies 13 3 and under. Weigths—13 3 to carry 11 st., ½ mile heats withoutdismounting. Penalties—Winners once 4 lbs., twice 7 lbs., three times or oftener 10 lbs. extra. Allowances—3 lbs allowed for every ½ inch. Ponies who have never started for a race value Rs. 199 previous to the meeting allowed 5 lbs.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Clan Line s s Clan Macnab, 1,472 tons, Captain P. C. Crockatt, will sail-day for Marmagoa, with the same bottom cargo.

The s s Taif, 878 tons, Captain James Hannah, cleared yesterday for Mauritius, with a general cargo and 40 deck passengers.

The Italian steamer Bormida, 1,499 tons Captain Francis Susini, will sail for China, &c, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr Morando and friend and 22 deck.

The following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer Singapore, Captain G Parodi, arrived yesterday :—From Genoa, Mr G Egerton, Mr Conocls, Mr Morando and one friend, Mr Snerny and one friend. From Aden—37 deck.

The B I S N Co's s s Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain E C Russell, will sail to-day for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Lt G Sarto[illegible], Miss Cobb, Mr and Mrs Colin C Galliland and 13 deck.

The B I S N Co's s s Karagola, 597 tons, Captain J C Tic, arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr Reodon, Mr and Mrs Martin, Mr and Mrs Sirdar Daytoo Bahanali and 4 children and 56 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—June 14.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. C. Macnab	1472	Crockatt	A	F Muir & Co
" Nyanza	..	Nacoda	B	A Munji.
" Mobile	916	McAdam	C	B & P S N Co.
" Victoria	1531	Ormiston	D	Captain
" Gutenfels	1756	Thormann	E	Glade & Co
" Taif	1386	Hannah	F	H C & Co
H M I M S Magdala	..	......	H J	Government
S.S. E. Gonda	1726	Goding	K	Captain
" Sabarmati	..	Nacoda	M	Shepherd and Co.
Barq. Columbus	230	Junghans	N	V Ebrahim & Co
S.S. Naples	1382	Harrison	O	J Mackintosh
" Alboin	649	Ritchie	P	R Stewart & Co
" B. Ardrossan	1325	Wisnom	Q	W & A Graham & Co

The Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Ganges	2110	Alderton	1	P. and O. Co.
" Bormida	1499	Susini	3	F Branchi
" Shannon	2049	Bishop	4	P. and O Co.
" Surat	1462	Sleeman	6	P. and O. Co.
" Lombardy	1570	Cole	7	P and O Co
" M. Craig	208	Denning	10	B Craig & Co.
" Eden Hall	2373	Jones	13	E Bates
" Emir	2620	Robson	15	K. Nixon and Co,
" Durham	2131	Mathias	16	J Mathias

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Hopper, barque .... Curlue .... B P Trust.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
13	Karagola	Tico	Karachi.
"	Singapore	Parodi	Genoa, May 25.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	Roma (barque)	Ewing	Hull.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Clan Macnab, Crockatt, for Marmagoa.
" Taif, Hannah, for Mauritius.
" Bormida, Susini, for China, &c.
" Pachumba, Russell, for Karachi.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Ganges, for China, &c.
" Fultala, for Calcutta, Rangoon, &c.
" Camorta, for Coast and Calcutta.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

June.		
8	Khandalla s	Calcutta.
	Kohinur s	Bombay.
	Niemen s	Calcutta.
9	Madura s	Bombay.
	Putiala s	Negapatam.

DEPARTURES.

June.		
4	Putiala s	Negapatam.
6	Rajpootana s	Bombay.
	Dunera s	Calcutta.
	Deepdale s	London.
	Culna s	Calcutta.
7	Clan Sinclair s	London.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

June.			
7	Astrea s	Nicholas	Cardiff, April 4.
	Palamcotta s	Windebank	Singapore, May 25.

DEPARTURES.

June 7.—Steamer Worcester, ship Harvest Queen and barque Louise.

DAILY EXPORTS.—June 14.

Idar s—30,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co ; 4 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 93 bales wool, B Harbhum ; 50 bales goat hair, Thos H Moore and Co ; 2,027 cwts linseed, Glade and Co ; 100 bales twist waste and 250 bales gunnyrags, Pragjee Heerjee and Co ; 200 bales gunnyrags, R Chutoorbhoy

For London.

Shannon s—30 cwts gum, A M Hassom ; 8 cwts ivory, A Abdulla ; 4 cases ramputri, 12 cases nutmegs and 50 cwts gum, C Chutterbhoj ; 13 bales hides and skins, Beir and Katz ; 7 bales skins, M Moloo bhoy ; 26cwts gum, M Peeraj ; 125 cwts gum, V Heerjee ; 10 bales skins, C Jooma and Co ; 27 cwts aloes and 4 cases nutmeg, M Cassom and Co ; 60 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co ; 13 bales skins, Ewart Latham and Co ; 30 cwts peacock feathers, D Mowjee.

For Hamburg.

Gutenfels s—140 bales cotton, Volkart Bros : 2,200 cwts castorseed, Hugo Schwar and Co ; 220 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co ; 46 cwts old iron Glade, and Co.

Minna Craig s—2,001 cwts rapeseed, The Bombay Co.

For Hull.

Ethelgonda s—272 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co ; 4,000 cwts wheat, Tyabjee and Co.

For Antwerp.

Naples s—2,000 cwts rapeseed, Nassee Khairaz and Co ; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, A Ally Mehomed.

Victoria s—260 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 12 cwts gum, John L Kersten ; 1,999 cwts poppy seed, Ralli Bros.

For Bremen.

Gutenfels —105 bales cotton and 2 bales woollen carpets, Glade and Co.

For Trieste.

Durham s—660 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

For Venice.

Durham s—600 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

For Hongkong.

Ganges s—7 cwts ivory and 4½ cwts gendahorns, Currimbhoy Ebram and Co ; 24½ chests opium, The P. and O. Co ; 12 chests opium, Silas E Sassoon.

Lombardy s—50 bales twist, Tata and Co ; 100 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 200 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 70 bales twist, E L Moolchand.

For Shanghai.

Ganges s—200 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram and Co ; 141 bales twist, 69 bales T cloth and 40 bales long cloth, E D Sassoon and Co ; 4 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co ; 100 bales twist, Cursetjee Bamonjee and Co ; 315 bales twist, and 110 bales T cloth, David Sassoon and Co ; 100 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 200 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co ; 200 bales twist, F Pestonjee ; 170 bales twist, E J Abraham ; 100 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co ; 75 bales twist, Tata and Co.

Bormida s—50 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon.

Lombardy s—30 bales twist, United S and W Co ; 20 bales twist, The Union Mills ; 55 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon.

For Kobe.

Lombardy s—223 bales cotton, Sorabjee N Talati and Co ; 100 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 570 bales cotton, Tata and Co.

For Yokohama.

Lombardy s—28 bales wool, C H B Forbes and Co.

DAILY IMPORTS.—June 14.

From Glasgow.

Clan Alpine s—2 hogsheads whisky, A N and C S Co-operative Society.

From Liverpool.

Eden Hall s—175 boxes candles and 10 cases oilmenstores, S Hibtoola ; 2 cases ham and bacon, Secry, Bombay Yacht Club ; 6 cases glassware, &c, Treacher and Co.

From London.

Gutenfels s—100 cases ale, Ewart Latham and Co ; 125 cases beer, Lyon and Co ; 25 bottles quick silver, C Ramjee ; 100 drums linseed oil, C Rajbhoy and Co ; 50 drums linseed oil, T F Bengalee.

Crome s—10 cases champagne, Cutler Palmer and Co.

From Bordeaux.

Shanghai s—26 cases brandy, C H B Forbes and Co.

From Charente.

Shanghai s—225 cases brandy, H A Hormusjee ; 66 cases brandy, Souza and Fernandes.

Cathay s—50 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

Shannon s—51 cases brandy, M Dadabhoy.

From Hamburg.

Ehrenfels s—100 cases mythelated spirit, K Nathoo and Co.

Gutenfels s—4 cases medicine, Sorabji Pestonjee ; 21 cases eau-de-cologne, Framjee Ardaser Davur and Sons ; 3 cases medicine, H Mooljee and Co ; 25 bales printing papers, S A S Dawood ; 42 bales printing paper, C Macdonald and Co ; 8 cases silvered glass, A C M Ebramjee ; 30 cases tissue paper, A H Essoofbhoy.

From Bremen.

Gutenfels s—70 cases beer, Glade and Co.

From Antwerp.

Gutenfels s—31 cases glassware, S M Cassum ; 70 cases glassware, Mirally Curramsee ; 4 cases glassware, A Dewraz.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

Arrivals.				Departures.	
Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.	Date.	To
April.					
2	B Tower	Purse	Cardiff		
23	Pigeon H. M's	Gray	Perim	1	Somali Coast.
May.					
14	Mayo I. G	Fenny	Bombay		
19	Cossack H. M's	Cross	Perim, &c.		
22	Coralie	Bennington	Cardiff	30	Kurrachee.
23	Port Darwin	Morgan	Jeddah	4	Calcutta.
27	Damanhour	Rahiat	Jeddah	30	Red S Ports.
	Sherborne	Falck	Batoum	31	Persian Gulf.
29	Tuna	Peters	Somali Coast.	1	Somali Coast.
	Tursina (sailing ship)	Nacoda	Singapore		
	Adowa	Paton	Bombay	30	Jeddah.
30	Monmouthshire	Cumming	New York	31	China.
	Ethiopia	Frohawk	London	30	Zanzibar.
	Oceana	Stewart	London		Sydney.
	Clan Forbes	Roberts	Bombay	1	Amsterdam.
	Mecca	Avern	Zanzibar	31	London.
	Thisbe	Kossovich	Bombay		Trieste.
	Bishopsgate	Willes	Cardiff		
	Danby	Bulmer	Bombay	30	Port Said F O
	Trawellard	Beckerleg	Cardiff		
	Kiel	Krutzfeldt	Hamburg	31	Amoor.
	Akbar	Baldwine	Bombay		Jeddah.
	Saadt	Ahmed Beg	Bussorah	1	Jeddah.
31	Chyebassa	Wilson	Bombay	31	London.
	Meyun	Wilson	Somali Coast.		
	Coromandel	Reeves	London	1	Calcutta.
June.					
1	Palestina	DeNegri	Mussowa		Mussowa.
	Naples	Harrison	Mussowa	2	Bombay.
	Bussorah	Thomas	Cardiff		
2	Assam	Browne	Bombay		
	Rannoch	DeFoy	London	3	Bombay.
3	Parramatta	Murray	Sydney		London.
	Rosetta	Gadd	Calcutta		London.
	Pronto	Nodop	Hamburg		Vladivostok.
	Chamois	Rowlinds	Bombay		Port Said F O
	Hohenstaufen	Roben	Bremen	4	Australia.
4	Arab	Newey	Bombay		Genoa & Marseilles.
	Scotia	Crockhart	Liverpool		Calcutta.
	Emir	Robson	Port Said		
5	Woodcock	Craig	Hodeida	6	Hodeida.
	Asloun	Murray	Pondicherry	5	Marseilles.
	Tuna	Peters	Somali Coast.		
6	Ardjoeno	Boon	Rotterdam	6	Batavia

Aden, 6th June 1892.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending June 7, as compared with the statement of May 31, 1892 :—

Liabilities.	May 31. Rs.	A.	P.	June 7. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	47,00,000	0	0	47,00,000	0	
Public Deposits, &c.	1,93,42,981	1	9	2,15,12,343	2	6
Other Deposits, &c.	4,67,19,929	2	8	4,90,31,812	1	11
Bank Post Bills, &c.	1,91,011	8	10	1,23,055	2	3
Sundries	33,79,146	1	2	34,21,252	4	7
Rs.	9,48,36,061	14	5	9,87,94,476	1	3

Assets.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,33,01,180	0	0	1,36,22,944	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	58,69,261	0	0	60,69,261	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,42,55,451	0	3	1,09,78,167	6	10
Credits on do.	81,94,413	11	2	71,16,839	14	11
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,07,31,927	7	4	1,96,07,064	1	7
Balances with other Banks	4,94,545	9	1	5,26,279	3	9
Bullion	4,33,086	10	7	3,63,583	11	2
Dead Stock	12,35,304	14	11	12,35,352	8	2
Stamps	10,651	14	0	10,213	15	0
Sundries	18,74,932	13	0	18,50,372	9	0
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,31,20,031	15	3	6,13,80,078	6	5
Do. at Branches	1,53,12,244	14	10	3,74,14,397	10	10
Rs.	9,48,36,061	14	5	9,87,94,476	1	3

The following is the Bank's memorandum of liabilities and assets up to June 7, 1892 :—

Liabilities.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	9,12,305	Dec.
Do. at Branches	25,31,667	Inc.
Other Deposits	23,14,892	do.
Post Bills	70,916	Dec.

Assets.		
Bank's Investments	5,21,764	Inc.
Loans	32,77,284	Dec.
Accounts of Credit	10,82,574	do.
Mercantile Bills	11,24,863	do.
Cash at Head Office	36,15,384	Inc.
Do. at Branches	53,68,736	do.

"The Association for the Developement of Private Initiative" is the title of the new society in France, which has sprung up, Phœnix-like, from the ashes of the ephemeral "Anti-Socialist Alliance," dissolved the day after its formation. The new association has done a sensible thing in dispensing with the patronage of politicians, rightly considering them the most worthless class of the population. M. Demolins, the promoter of the movement, in the course of a discussion with Deputy Lafargue, said, "What we ask is that the heavy hand of the State shall no longer be laid upon us, paralysing everything under the pretext of guiding everything."

Floriline—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplde. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	6 18	5 34	5 77	5 87
Tuesday, June 14	0 5	0 4	0 00	0 44
Total	6 23	5 38	5 77	6 31
Total fall to 14th June, 1891	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00
Total fall to 14th June, 1890	4 13	6 82	6 56	4 89

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m. ; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m. ; and at Colaba from 6 am. to 6 a.m.

RAINFALL IN THE MOFUSSIL.

(Week ending Friday, June 10.)

	In. Ct.		In. Ct.
Jabalpur	30 1	Nasick	2 84
Haver	0 35	Deolalee	4 48
Nimbora	3 60	Ghoti	6 70
Bhadli	2 20	Nargaon	6 34
Jalgaon	3 88	Warrengaon	3 25
Sirsoli	0 76	Hoodgi	2 97
Mhasawad	2 44	Mohol	1 88
Maheji	0 15	Madha	2 20
Pachora	2 27	Barsi Road	2 25
Kasgaon	2 48	Keim	4 38
Naidongri	3 70	Jehur	2 10
Challisgaon	4 6	Pomulwari	4 10
Nandgaon	1 86	Dexal	2 66
Munmad	2 89	Lanowli	5 8
Lassalgaon	4 77	Dhond	7 71
Kerwadi	3 92	Talegaon	4 5

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M., ON TUESDAY, THE 14TH OF JUNE, 1892.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind.		Temperature in shade.		Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·527	S E	6	100·5	82·1	61	..	0·76	+0·27
Agra	29·545	S E	5	93·5	80·3	72	..	0·48	−0·06
Cawnpore	29·631	N	5	85·5	78·0	83	0·35	3·12	..
Allahabad	29·575	W N W	4	88·9	77·7	86	0·03	4·08	+3·17
Jhansi	29·559	S W	3	87·5	73·2	68	..	4·07	+2·97
Jacobabad	29·440	S E	6	116·6	84·6	57	..	..	..
Karachi	29·571	W S W	12	94·0	83·2	73	..	..	..
Ajmere	29·566	W	19	105·3	84·5	57	..	0·10	−0·15
Deesa	29·663	W S W	19	102·9	82·7	61	..	0·27	+0·10
Rajkot	29·64.	S W	7	99·9	78·5	70	0·08	1·79	+1·11
Veraval	29·659	S S W	15	86·1	81·2	89	..	0·23	..
Neemuch	29·635	W	21	98·8	78·1	79	..	1·02	+0·39
Indore	29·673	W	8	92·5	73·1	75	..	4·55	+1·86
Saugor	29·611	S W	5	90·3	73·6	73	..	0·56	−0·45
Jubbulpore	29·662	S S W	5	85·4	73·6	80	0·03	2·44	+0·22
Hoshangabad	29·655	S S W	8	94·4	72·7	89	1·35	3·62	+0·61
Khandwa	29·672	W	8	91·2	80·3	62	..	3·77	+1·81
Raipur	29·63.	W S W	15	93·5	74·6	75	0·05	4·79	+1·81
Nagpur	29·654	W S W	9	103·3	74·4	78	0·03	1·71	−2·20
Amraoti	29·680	W S W	11	99·8	75·8	65	..	1·64	−1·19
Akola	29·697	N W	10	98·8	79·8	63	..	4·84	+2·95
Surat	29·678	S W	F	90·0	79·1	79	..	7·34	+6·06
Malegaon	29·728	W S W	10	93·9	76·1	68	..	4·36	+2·28
Bombay	29·748	S	16	85·4	79·6	85	0·04	6·21	+0·01
Poona	29·763	S W	13	91·0	75·4	68	..	3·44	+1·14
Sholapur	29·753	W	11	97·2	72·5	74	..	5·49	+2·39
Ratnagiri	29·780	S E	10	85·9	77·4	89	0·94	32·94	+18·85
Belgaum	29·792	W S W	7	81·8	68·3	88	..	5·17	+1·98
Goa	29·811	Calm.	4	88·1	77·4	91	0·10	17·32	..
Karwar	29·808	W	3	85·7	75·7	84	0·35	18·10	−0·36
Mangalore	29·834	Calm.	1	86·3	75·9	95	0·58	9·71	−9·17
Calicut	29·839	Calm.	6	86·3	77·0	92	0·27	8·01	−9·06
Cochin	29·855	W N W	M	86·8	76·1	91	0·05	5·84	−8·32
Bangalore	29·850	W S W	5	90·2	67·9	82	..	1·75	−0·08
Secunderabad	29·766	W N W	11	97·8	77·2	61	..	4·28	+2·47
Masuliptm.	29·699	W S W	9	104·2	83·0	83	..	3·29	+1·23
Bellary	29·788	W	10	98·5	75·8	65	0·09	0·75	−0·20
Cuddapah	29·771	W N W	..	104·2	85·0	50	..	1·07	−0·60
Madras	29·759	S S W	11	99·3	82·1	67	..	1·73	+0·63
Coimbatore	29·821	S	6	87·8	73·3	80	..	0·22	−0·73
Trichinopoly	29·788	W	6	103·4	80·3	57	..	0·51	−0·04
Negapatam	29·762	S S W	8	100·6	81·3	57	..	0·81	+0·14
Colombo	29·874	S S W	10	85·5	78·0	77	0·02	2·51	−2·87

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall : J. J. H. = 0·05 (7·38) ; E. G. H. = 0·00 (5·69) ; G. T. H. = 0·01 (5·38) ; C. P. = 0·04 (6·21).

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk fall at Delhi and Agra and a rapid rise at Allahabad, the barometric changes during the past 24 hours have been small and irregular in all districts. Readings are lowest in the Indus Valley and highest in Mysore and Ceylon. Gradients are moderate to steep. Wind are southerly or south-easterly at Bombay, Ratnagiri, Coimbatore, Jacobabad, Delhi and Agra while a south-westerly or north-westerly current blows elsewhere. The force has been fresh to strong at Bombay, Ratnagiri, Akola, Amraoti, Rajpur, Neemuch, Deesa, Veraval and Ajmere. This morning the wind velocity was 28 miles an hour at Neemuch, 26 at Ajmere, 18 at Khandwa, 16 at Secunderabad, Karwar and Rajkot, and 12 at Raipur, Nagpur, Amraoti, Akola, Malegaon and Bombay. The maximum temperature variations are moderate in all districts except at Agra, Allahabad, Jhansi and Jubulpore (12° to 17° below the normal) and at Bangalore, Secunderabad, Masulipatam and Trichinopoly (5° to 7° above the normal). The highest maximum was 117° at Jacobabad. Nights are hot in many places. The lowest temperature registered last night was 68° at Bangalore and Belgaum. Humidity changes are irregular, and the skies are cloudy to overcast almost everywhere. Hoshangabad reports 1·35" of rain, and nearly an inch has fallen at Ratnagiri and light to moderate showers on the Malabar Coast and at Colombo, Karwar, Goa, Bombay, Nagpur, Raipur, Jubulpore, Rajkote and Allahabad. Winds at Bombay and Ratnagiri are very unusual for this period, and the isobars indicate disturbed weather conditions off the West Coast between Mangalore and Bombay. The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast is about half its average strength, while that between Karwar and Bombay has increased somewhat (being now ⅔rds of its usual average strength) ; hence light to moderate showers only are to be expected at present. In Gujarat, the Central Provinces and at the inland stations in the Bombay Presidency the atmosphere is damp and cloudy, and a few local showers are probable.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[By Telegraph.]

SIMLA, June 14.

Barometric changes are irregular and generally slight. The cyclonic storm has practically disappeared, and pressure is lowest over Upper Sind. An arm of relatively low pressure runs down the Gangetic Plain, and readings are highest in the extreme south. Winds are variable over the Gangetic Plain and the Punjab, and abnormally southerly in north of the Konkan and Kathiawar, elsewhere directions are fairly normal. The force is fresh in the northern part of the West Coast. Temperature has generally risen, except in the Punjab, but the mean temperature is still below the normal average in Bengal, North-West Provinces, Central Provinces, and Central India. Yesterday's rainfall was generally light and scattered, except in Lower and Central Burma, where it has been general. The heaviest fall being two inches in Bassein.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 13th June, 1892.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32deg. Fah.	29·664
Temperature of the Air	83·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·0
Dew Point	78·0
Relative humidity of Air	0·875
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	6·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	85·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	77·3
General Directions of Wind*	S, SSE, S, SSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	436
Fall of Rain	0·44
Total fall during month	6·20
" year	6·31
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 14th	0·06

* From midnight to midnight.

A Women's Suffrage Convention in America has been discussing the alarming frequency of divorce. The report leads us to modify the old adage into "Many women, many minds. One speaker thought the chief cause was drunkenness ; another, early marriages ; another, the inequality of the wife's position ; another, the wastefulness of men ; another, the want of education ; another the importation of a large criminal and pauper class. Singularly enough, not one debater suggested that one of the chief causes of divorce is the Women's Rights movement itself. Perhaps, the most common cause of divorce on trivial grounds is the selfish egotism of both men and women who look at their rights thorugh a telescope, and at their duties through a microscope.

Spain has lost three eminent men within twenty-four hours—Senor Manuel Silvela, formerly Spanish Ambassador in Paris ; the Duke of Fernan Nunez, also formerly Spanish Ambassador in Paris ; and General Bonanza, who died suddenly of apoplexy in a cab in the streets of Madrid.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MODI BAY, PORT TRUST ESTATE.

MR. BOMANJI DOSSABHOY is instructed to sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst., at 4 p.m., at the premises, by order of the mortgagees Ramjidas Mabaliram and Luchmondas Mabaliram, and on account and risk of the mortgagor Vussonjee Sunderjee, under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, dated the 22nd day of October, 1891, the following valuable property.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY :—

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground, situate on the Modi Bay Imperial Estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 151 one-ninth square yards, and bounded on the north by the land leased to Gangabai, on the south by Goa street, on the east by the property and land leased to one Bhag Liladher, and on or towards the west by the Eastern Boulward south, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 8480, and are situate in the Registration District of Bombay, together with the messuages, tenements, and dwelling houses standing thereon, which are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under street No. 99-105 Mint Street, and Nos. 2, 4 Goa Street, and which premises are now occupied by Cooverji Vussonjee and other tenants. The sale will be subject to the terms contained in the indenture of lease, dated the 29th of April 1884, and made between the Trustees of the Port of Bombay of the one part and Canjee Jaitha of the other part.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Thakurdas, Dharamsi, and Cama, Attorneys for the mortgagee, at their office, No. 23, Rampart Row, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY,
Bombay, June 15, 1892. Auctioneer.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE NORTH SIDE OF KHETWADY ROAD.

Under instructions of Mr. Merwanjee Cooverjee, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Anundrao Narayen, the undersigned will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th June, 1892, at 4 p.m., on the Premises, put up for sale by Public Auction the undermentioned property :—

All that piece of land, situated on the north side of Khetwadi Road and east side of Chunam Road, in the registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement fifteen thousand six hundred and sixty-six square yards, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 75, new No. 13,572, old Survey No. , new Survey No. 7386, together with the buildings standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward Nos. 1898, 1899, and 4900, and street Nos. 1, 2, and 3, bounded on the east by the property of Pudumjee Pestonjee, on the west by the said Chunam Kiln Road, on the north partly by the property of Cumroodin Abdoola, partly by the property of Mahamudali Temuljee, partly by the property of Khandajee Ramjee, and partly by the property of Gopaldas Madhowdas, and on the south by the said Khetwady Road, and which said premises have for some time past been and are now in the occupation of Kharwa Dharma Nood and other tenants of the said Anandrao Narayen.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application to be made to the undersigned at their Auction Rooms or to Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusjee and Dinshaw, mortgagee's Attorneys, at their office, No. 19, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, June 15, 1892.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF T. R. CAMBRICS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Finlay, Muir & Co., and on account and at the risk of Ransordass Mowjee—
9 cases 540 pieces, 21 by 28 yards, T. R. Cambrics.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT KHUTERALI, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee Wassoodew Laxamonjee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgager Sitabai, widow of Gungadhur Krishnajee, in persuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 19th February, 1886, the following property, viz :—

All that piece of Government ground, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the east side of the Public Road at Khuterali, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 217 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 140, and assessed by the Municipality under No. 34, and bounded on the east by the compound wall and beyond that by the oart of Vithoba Ballajee, on the west by the road, on the north by the house of Ramnath Pandoba, on the south by the house of Dinanath Gungadhur.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SUNDAY, the 19th June, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Thana on the Station Road, opposite the Municipal Office, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated crockery and glass ware, pictures, carpets, lamps, table ornaments, flower vases, etc., the property of a gentleman.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m.—

The effects of the late Mr. D. L. O'Leary, consisting of writing, dressing, and wash-hand tables, bedstead, clothes press, arm and easy chairs, wearing apparel, trunks and sundry.

The effects of the late Mr. B. A. Dougherty, consisting of uniform, dresses, sword, belt, books, &c.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CHINCHPOOGLY KALA CHOWKEE ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On FRIDAY, the 24th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagees Anunda Suwa and Co., and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Hajee Abdoolabin Shaik Esmael Khatib, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 7th day, of March, 1887, the following property, viz :—

All that piece of Fuzundari leasehold ground, belonging to Peter Paul Pereira, together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the east side of Chinchpoogly or Kala Chowkie Road, in the sub-district of Bombay, without the Fort of Bombay, formerly and now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Haji Abdoola bin Shaik Esmail Khatib, assessed under F. Ward, No. 11, and Street No. 1, containing by admeasurement 400 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of land revenue, under No. 767, and bounded on the east by the ground of Govind Moroba, on the west by the property of Thucker Gopal Hurry, on the north by the property of Tookaram Sonejee and Ramjee Bapoojee, and on the south by the property of Narayen Mullojee and private passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, June 15, 1892.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a consignment of Rubber stamp materials, consisting of stamping machines, octagon handles, rubber stamp boxes, self-inking presses, stamp lockets, rubber stamp ink, &c., &c.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong bay English mare with a strong built dog-cart and harness.
1 powerful grey Arab horse, 14-2¼, 7 years old, quiet in single and double harness.
1 handsome strong built glass fronted miniature brougham
1 strong second-hand palanquin office shigram.
1 bay Arab galloway, 6 years old, quiet to ride and drive.
1 strong victoria with a grey Arab horse and harness.
1 chesnut Australian horse, 15-2, aged 8 years, broken, quiet and guaranteed.
1 stylish victoria in excellent condition with removeable coach-box, situable for one or a pair of horses, with shafts and pole complete.

BONA-FIDE.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the old Ice House, Fort, near the Great Western Hotel, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass, and crockeryware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, oleographs and pictures, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, &c., the property of the late Mrs. MALCOLM SMITH.

The property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

On SUNDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Parli Hill, Bandora, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished substantial made household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a first rate mahogany grand square pianoforte by Soundy & Co., handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, first-rate oil paintings in gilt frame, &c., &c., the property of Surgeon T. D. C BARRY.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, June 15, 1892.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE.............. Rs. 6.
Packing & Postage Extra.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

JUNIOR ARMY AND NAVY STORES, LD.,
YORK HOUSE, LONDON.
AGENTS FOR BOMBAY,
MESSRS. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings, Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances, as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have al served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A GENTLEMAN having considerable Literary, Business and Official experience, would be glad to devote his leisure time to the preparation or revision of all kinds of LITERARY WORK. Appeals, Addresses, Memorials, Newspaper Articles and Letters, &c., either written at first hand or revised and put into shape. STUDENTS' ESSAYS, Exercises, &c., corrected, and personal instruction given if desired. TRANSLATIONS made of FRENCH and ITALIAN correspondence, business or law papers, &c. PROOFS CORRECTED and pass through the Press. Address "WRITER," care of this Paper.

NEWAR ! NEWAR ! !

FOR the best and strongest Newar (or cotton tape) for Newar beds, apply to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON & CO.,
EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,
1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.
Consignments of Produce received and disposed of.
Indents executed with care and promptitude.
Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.
All agency business undertaken.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing is done.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL,"
Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

CLARKE'S
UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE,

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles ; or for doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S MIXTURE
FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS, &c.

This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. It will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of wood work or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon ; or Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, packing extra.

SEVERAL UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

S. N. GHOSH, CHEMIST,
SOLE AGENT,
85, Beehoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

FOR AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS.
CAV. DEL TUFO, ITALIAN PHOTOGRAPHY,
FORBES STREET.

Printing for Amateurs at the following rates :—

Quarter Plate	2½ Annas per Copy.
Half Plate, 6½ by 4¾	3 Annas per Copy.
Full Plate, 8½ by 6½	5 Annas per Copy.

Other Sizes in Proportion.
Developing and Retouching also at a very Moderate Rate.

ESTABLISHED IN A. D. 1888.
S. N. GHOSH'S COMPOUND DECOCTION
SARSAPARILLA.

THIS preparation has been prescribed with great success in cases of Weakness, Scurvy, Scrofula, Rheumatic Affections, Sore-eyes and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood. Price: Re. 1-8 per phial, packing, As. 4; Dozen, Rs. 15.

WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC OIL, S. N. G.'S.

It is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lumbago Sciatica, Rheumatic Gout, &c., of any standing. Price Re. 1 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 10.

SPLEEN MIXTURE, S. N. G.'s.

Is one of the best and most reliable medicines for Spleen Enlargement, and never fails to give relief. Price; Re. 1-4 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 12.

S. N. GHOSH, Chemist,
No. 85, Beehoo Chatterjee Street, Calcutta.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.
Twelve Months.................. Rs. 26
Six Months...................... „ 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 2d. per quarter.

OFFICE :—Dorset Street, Whitefriar, London.

NOTES,
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 14.

THERE was no change in the price of Bar Silver in London yesterday, at 40⅞d. per oz. ; but in New York, the metal advanced in value ⅝ cent, say to 89⅞ cents, demand Exchange on London being ⅛ per cent. higher, at 4·88½ dollars ; and the United States Treasury bought 334,000 ounces of the metal at 89·67 to 89·80 cents. Rupee Securities in London were unchanged in Fours, at £70⅛ ; but ⅛ lower in 4½ per Cents, at £69⅝. Consols were unaltered, at 96⅞ ; and Indian Sterling Loan, at 107¾. The market rate of discount remained at ⅞ per cent. on short London Bills, but was ⅛ lower on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, at 1½ per cent., French Rentes in Paris were ⅛ per cent. lower, at 98⅝ ; Paris Exchange on London was a shade higher, at fcs. 25·19½.

The Wheat Market was quiet at a decline of 1d. per cental both in No. 1 Soft White and White Delhi, on the spot in Liverpool, at 6s. 10d. and 6s. 8d. per cental, Ex-Quay, respectively. Linseed was firmer, and the quotation for Bombay Seed to arrive, is 9d. per quarter higher than that last wired, at 40s., Ex-Quay

Cotton in Liverpool closed steady last evening ; Surats steady ; and Arrivals quiet but steady ; the total Sales having been 8,000 bales, inclusive of 400 East Indians. 4½d. per lb. was still the price of Mid.-Americans on the spot ; and Surats were unchanged in value ; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. lower in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4 13-64d. for June and July deliveries, and 4⅞d. for October-November. The day's Imports were 9,000 bales. The Manchester Market was firm, but with only a small business passing.

A further decline of 1-16 cent took place in the price of ready Mid-Uplands, in New York yesterday at 7⅝ cents. ; and September Futures were 3 points lower, at 7·69 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 10,000 bales ; and the total figures for this season, now give the following comparison with those of the two preceding years :—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Monday's Receipts	10,000	3,000	700
Two days' do.	13,000	6,000	900
Since 1st Sept., 1891 ...	6,940,000	6,803,000	5,732,900

The tone of our local market for the staple keeps steady, and prices are unchanged, while business continues upon a small scale, though there has been rather more doing for export to-day. Shippers' purchases have aggregated 1,600 bales, consisting of 400 Bengals, at Rs. 171-2 ; 300 Barsee, at Rs. 185 ; 200 each of Oomras, at Rs. 176 ; Sheagaum, at Rs. 181½ ; and Karanja, at Rs. 177 ; and 100 each of Bhownugger at Rs. 184 ; Verumgaum, at Rs. 175 ; and Compta, at Rs. 174 per candy. The takings of the Mills have been confined to 300 Bhownugger, at Rs. 174-80 per candy.

WHEAT has been in less request by exporters today, and only a small business has been done in a quiet market, while prices have receded an anna per cwt., all round, our quotations this evening being as follows :—

White Pessy 91 per cent.	Rs.	5-0-0	per cwt.
Do. 85 „	„	4-15-0	„
No. 1 Club Delhi..............	„	4-15-6	„
Red Delhi......................	„	4-9-0	„
Hard Yellow..................	„	4-13-6	„
Red Ahmedabad	„	4-11-0	„
Hard Red......................	„	4-6-0	„

SEEDS have again been taken to a moderate extent, and the market has become firm in tone ; but the only change in prices is in *Linseed*, which has again advanced half an anna per cwt., to Rs. 7-0-0 to Rs. 7-2-0 per cwt.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton..............................	10,206	bales.
Wheat..............................	85,570	cwts.
Linseed	19,635	„
Rapeseed	12,457	„
Gingelly	531	„
Poppyseed........................	3,268	„
Groundnuts	944	„
Castorseed........................	9,390	„

FREIGHTS are very quiet, and with a still downward tendency in rates ; though one or two steamers might still find employment this month at 15s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened this morning with a steadier feeling, at 1s. 3⅝ to 21-32d., and some business was reported at the latter rate, but on a very small scale. In Private Paper, three months' sight Credits have been quoted at 1s. 3 13-16d. throughout the day, with, however, very little doing, except some private Telegraphic reported at 1s. 3⅞d. ; and the market closed quiet as follows :—

Bank Bills on demand	...1s. 3 21-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	.........1s. 3 21-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	...1s. 3 23-32d.	„
Credits do.	......1s. 3 13-16d.	„
Francs do.	......1·66⅞	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER was steady during the greater part of the day with, if anything, an upward tendency in rates, Fours having been quoted for Money, at 108 3-16 ; for this month's settlement at 108 ; and for the July account, at 107¾ ; but a weaker feeling prevailed at the close, and a decline of 1-16 to ⅛ per cent. took place, Fours, for Money, leaving off at 108 1-16, with 4½ per Cents. quoted at 107½.

SHARES.—Cotton Mill and Press Scrip have been dealt in a little to-day, and we note an advance of Rs. 2½ per share in Empress, Luckmidass, and Manockji Petit Mill shares ; and of Rs. 10 in Hindostan ; and a decline of Rs. 10 each in Queen and Ripon ; and of Rs. 5 in Oriental, at our revised quotations. New Berar and Volkart's Press Shares have advanced Rs. 10 each ; and Mofussil, Rs. 2½ per share.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 13.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera 3¾

The Manchester Market has been very firm, but small business.

2¾ per cent. Consols	96⅞
3 per cent. Rentes	98⅝
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper..............	70⅛
4½ per cent. „	69⅝
Bar Silver	40⅞

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JUNE 14.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.

At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagowestchensk and Possiet.

Telegrams for Salvador except Libertad can be accepted only at sender's risk.

Secret language in telegrams for Kotonon is temporarily prohibited.

Mails for Persian Gulf except Gwadur, Jask and Muscat close at Karachi at 9 a.m. on Thursday, the 16th inst.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 14th June, 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	14	11	30 a.m.	2	35
Teheran	14	1	31 p.m.	..	25
Suez..................	14	2	50 p.m.	...	3

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m., on 14th June, 1892.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta........	..	34	—	2
„ Kurrachee	..	8	—	1
„ Madras	..	57	—	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, JUNE 13.

10 p.m.	81·9

TUESDAY, JUNE 14.

6 a.m.	81·5
10 a.m.	82·3
2 p.m.	85·4
4 p.m.	85·1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

HULTZSCH—June 10, at Bangalore, the wife of Dr E Hultzsch, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

HARVEY—DONNELLY—June 6, at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Moorgheehatta, Calcutta, Robert Michael, eldest son of the late Robert Harvey, to Mary Agnes, eldest daughter of the late James Reilly Donnelly, of Dublin, Ireland.

MULLER—ROFF—June 6, at St John's Church, Vellore, by the Rev E Gibson, Frederic Charles Muller, P W D, (State Railway), to Priscilla (Topsy), youngest daughter of the late Condr James Roff, M W D.

DEATHS.

COPELAND—June 4, at Buxar, Major J Copeland, D P W, (retired), aged 65.

BROWN—May 30, at Sultan's Battery, Wynaad, Madras Presidency, Frederick Bedford Richmond Brown, Planter, aged 30 years.

FERGUSON—June 4, at Amo Tea Estate, Alice, daughter of Donald Ferguson, aged 5 years.

KITCHEN—May 27, at Naini Tal, Ethel Edith, the dearly loved wife of Edwin Augustus Kitchen, Government Secretariat, N-W P and Oudh, aged 24 years and 8 months.

McCABE—June 3, at Hissar, suddenly of cholera, Thomas McCabe, Head Clerk, Deputy Commissioner's Office, Hissar, aged 42 years.

PERKINS—At Madras, after a short illness, John Frederick Perkins, only son of the late Jailor John Perkins, of Trichinopoly, aged 25 years.

SCOTT—June 2, at Mussoorie, Mrs E J Scott, of the American Presbyterian Mission, for more than 15 years' Principal of the "Woodstock" School, Landour, aged 65.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1892.

MR. STANHOPE's refusal to carry out the recommendations of Lord Wantage's Committee will commend itself to many competent critics of the Committee's report. But they, and the nation at large, will look for something more from Government than a decision that the Wantage report is impracticable and had better be pigeon-holed. The recommendations of the Committee may be ill-advised enough, but the facts upon which they were based were serious, and cannot be put in the background. When the home army is in such a condition that not a single infantry battalion is fit to be sent on foreign service, and when there are so many "children," as Sir Evelyn Wood calls them, in the ranks, that thirty per cent. of the Aldershot battalions are unable to go in marching order, Government have not acquitted themselves of their responsibility to the nation merely by putting aside the Committee's recommendations for the mending of matters as impracticable. If Mr. Stanhope is not prepared to proceed on the Committee's lines, on what others does he propose to move ? Happily he has undertaken that the reform shall be carried out in one direction. Steps, he assures us, are being taken with a view largely to diminish the disproportion between the battalions at home and those on foreign service. What those steps are he does not say. Lord Wantage's Committee, it will be remembered, recommended that the home establishment, and the establishment abroad, should be of uniform strength, and in order to assure this uniformity they proposed that the home battalion should always be at least five times the strength of the drafts sent from it to India in each autumn. It would be interesting to know how far the Government are disposed to adopt the plan which the Committee have recommended for ensuring uniformity between the two battalions. The disproportion, both in number and quality, between the home and the foreign battalion is not at the root of the difficulty ; it is rather one of its ultimate forms. The cause of mischief is the unpopularity of the army—and until this has been removed, Mr. Stanhope will be dealing with a symptom of the evil rather than with the evil itself, when he endeavours, as he said, to "largely diminish the disproportion between the battalions at home and abroad." It looks very much as though the Government were determined to take hold of the problem at the wrong end, and this being so it is important that public opinion should once more be thrown back upon the elementary propositions which lie at the root of the matter. Fortunately these have been grappled with by an authority who will command all but implicit confidence both in India and at home. For some reasons which, in the absence of explanation, appear to be discreditable Lord Roberts's contribution to the discussion was excluded from the Blue Book containing the report and minutes of evidence. It is at least as important as any statement that was laid before the Committee, and it is an inexcusable thing that such a statement of views should have required Parliamentary action to bring it to light.

The *Pioneer* has reprinted the substance of Lord Roberts's Minute on "National Prosperity and its Effects on the Army," which it rightly describes as being as exhaustive an exposition as could be desired of the causes which have led to the decadence of the military force at home, and the remedies necessary to raise it again to a high state of efficiency. It should be observed, in parenthesis, that there is no falling off in the efficiency to which the army, even now, can be and is brought when selection and seasoning and environment have done their part. Sir Evelyn Wood told Lord Wantage's Committee that the army abroad was never more efficient ; and Lord Wolseley says that the foreign army—that is to say the army serving in India and at Colonial stations—is a finer and in many respects far better force than it has ever been. The potentialities of the case, so far even as regards the home battalions are, therefore, not discouraging, bad though the actualities may be. Lord Roberts, however, thinks that we ought to have done much better, even with the forces on foreign service, than we have. More care is taken of the recruit than was taken of him twenty years ago, and the result is that, though the drafts sent out to India are inferior to what they used to be, they do eventually grow into well-developed and efficient soldiers. We must take it—though Lord Roberts appears to doubt if that has been proved—that the home army sends its best material to India. It certainly leaves its worst behind, which is much the same thing. Lord Wantage's Committee refused to allow that the question of long service versus short service was under discussion, and at a time when both Germany and France are reducing their three years service to two years there is something to be said, even in England, for discouraging all suggestions for a return to the *status quo ante*. But the very emphatic view of the Committee upon this point would have been less available if short service, as introduced by Lord Cardwell, had not worked out to such unsatisfactory results. The theory was that an adequate reserve could be quickly built up without weakening the army or in any degree impairing its efficiency. But Lord Roberts asserts that Lord Cardwell's anticipations have not been realised, and that his avowed object in proposing the reorganization of the army has been only very partially attained. In these circumstances it would be foolish to regard the short service system, as it exists to-day, as sacro-sanct—a thing that no impious reforming hands can be laid upon, even under the pretence that good will come thereby. Lord Robert's modification of the short service system would take this form. A soldier's first term of enlistment should be for three years' service with the colours, followed, at his option, by nine years' more colour service or service in the reserve. At the end of the twelve years the soldier should be allowed to choose between a further nine years' colour service, a further nine years in the reserve, or retirement from the army. Whatever criticism may be passed upon this project it would at least guarantee us against having in the future fifty per cent. of the battalion at Aldershot coming under the description of "children," to use Sir Evelyn Wood's term. The scheme gives expression to views which Lord Roberts has always held, and never concealed, and it is not creditable to whoever had the ordering of matters that the terms in which it was elaborated and justified were excluded from the records of the Committee before whom it was laid.

But the title of Lord Roberts's paper reminds us that the attractiveness or otherwise of the army lies at the root of the whole question. Mr. Stanhope told the House of Commons last Friday that increased pay for privates in the army was entirely useless. But Mr. Stanhope must not be content to take refuge in mere negatives. There is abundant evidence that the private soldier is seriously disappointed and discontented with the treatment that he receives. Men enter the army thinking that they will get a shilling a day clear. They get nothing of the kind, and when Mr. Stanhope rejects the recommendation of the Wantage Committee we should all like to know if the rejection is absolute, so far as concerns their suggestion that the private soldier shall have free ration, free clothing, and free doctoring, and a shilling a day. Lord Roberts makes the same recommendation, and most people will think that its acceptance must be the first step in any serious project of reform. But the Commander-in-Chief goes further, though not further we believe than public opinion would go under such competent guidance as his. Assuming, as he may well do, that at the end of his first three years the soldier is proficient in all his military duties and fit for active service, Lord Roberts recommends that his pay shall be increased by threepence a day. This would cost money, but it would be money laid out on men of one-and-twenty, and not on boys of seventeen, and the tax-payer would get value for his money. There should be no difficulty in deciding between this proposal and the strange suggestion of Lord Wantage's Committee to treat enlisted lads between 16 and 18 years of age—whom Lord Wolseley estimates to constitute seventy per cent. of each home battalion—as supernumeraries until they are reported to be fit for field service. Public opinion, which has become alarmed at the proportions to which this useless element has attained, looks for its disappearance, and not for its perpetual preservation under the misleading euphemism of "supernumerary." An army thus constituted is dear at any price, and we should get rid of it on very advantageous terms if we encouraged the creation of a longer service army at the cost of another three-pence a day after the completion of the third year of service. There is no reason to believe that the recruiting field has undergone real and permanent exhaustion. Lord Roberts points to the great efficiency of the long service Marine Artillery and Light Infantry, in which corps, far from the standard having had to be reduced in order to attract recruits, it has been raised from 5ft. 8in. to 5ft. 10in. The physical quality of the nation, unlike that of at least one continental nation, has not deteriorated ; what has deteriorated is the attractiveness of the army both absolutely and relatively to civil occupations. This means that the obstacles to the recruiting of good men are removeable if only public opinion will support the Government of the day in making provision for the army liberal enough to attract a sufficiency of good men into its ranks.

THE informalities attending the election of the eight members of the present Standing Committee by the Corporation on the 8th of April last formed the subject of a motion and a useful if somewhat animated discussion at the meeting, the proceedings of which were reported yesterday. Captain Walshe drew attention to the fact that the provisions of the bye-laws made by the Corporation in accordance with the Municipal Act, and sanctioned by Government, had not been observed by the President, who did not initial the ballot papers, before delivering them to the scrutineers, and did not cause them to be examined by the said scrutineers in his presence as the Act specifically directs. Captain Walshe proposed that counsel's opinion should be taken with a view to ascertain whether the election was rendered invalid by the irregularities and whether—if in counsel's opinion the members so elected were not duly appointed—any, and if so what steps could now be adopted to render the appointment of such members valid. The mover distinctly disclaimed any imputation of bad faith, and stated moreover that no practical injustice had been experienced by any of the candidates. Mr. Roughton, in seconding the motion, pointed out that it is a matter of great public importance in view of the financial interests with which the Standing Committee has to deal, in issuing bonds and signing cheques, that there should be no doubt or suspicion touching the legal competence of that body. It transpired that the Municipal Commissioner had for his own guidance and information taken Mr. Basil Lang's opinion on the subject. Counsel stated that in his opinion the omission of the President to initial the ballot papers was not such an irregularity as would be held to invalidate the election, as there was no suggestion that the result of the election was affected thereby. And he was inclined to think that for the same reason the omission of the President to be present during the scrutiny of the votes would not be held by the High Court to invalidate the elections. Council added that no steps could now be taken to rectify the irregularities. This opinion having been read, and thus placed on record, the purpose of the motion was for all practical purposes attained. In bringing the matter before the Corporation Captain Walshe and Mr. Roughton have done the Corporation a service. In the present case the non-observance of the bye-laws did not affect the result ; but irregularities or laxity ought not on that account to be allowed to pass unobserved. The object of the safeguards provided by the bye-laws is to guard against even the bare possibility of the ballot papers being tampered with. In the recent elections with a president and scrutineers above the faintest shadow of imputation, the irregularities did not involve any question of bad faith. But it might not be always so ; and it is, therefore, well that the Corporation has amongst its members councillors who take their stand upon the strict letter of the law in all such cases.

SIX months ago, when details of the death of Captain Maguire in Nyassaland came to hand, we urged the unwisdom of endeavouring by such means as were then adopted to enforce law and order in a vast region infested with Arab slave-dealers at the head of gangs of desperadoes which have only to unite to completely outnumber the small detachments sent against them. And the despatches which we are informed have now been received in England go to show that our presentiment was just. The Imperial British East Africa Company seem to have abandoned hope; for we hear they have decided to withdraw from the country in December. In July last Parliament was asked to vote a sum of £20,000 for the purpose of carrying on the Mombassa-Victoria-Nyanza Railway, but the application was not pressed. In September the *Times* published an article asking for help, and pointing out that in consequence of the State-aided efforts of the German East African Company, the British Company had been compelled to push forward at once to Uganda so as not to be forestalled on the Victoria Lake. The resources of the Company were thereby exhausted, and, without such aid as had been asked from Parliament, Uganda would have to be abandoned. The Government did not respond, but Exeter Hall, at a meeting which had been worked up to an unprecedented state of excitement by a missionary Bishop, made such sacrifices as had never been heard of since the days of Savanarola. The coffers of the Company were replenished ; but now again they are empty. Hence the announcement of the intention to withdraw. This step, we hear to-day, will not be taken till December, so that six months is available in which Parliament may change its mind, for the *Times* again becomes the Company's advocate, and asks that England shall not allow any other Power to take over the country from which so much is hoped. Meantime, from Uganda comes the news of further conflicts with Mwanga. The French and German Press, which first heard the story, combined in condemning the action of Captain Lugard, who, it was asserted, had slaughtered women and children and unnecessarily devastated villages in avenging the attacks on Christian Missions. The French Catholic Missionaries protested that Captains Lugard and Williams had shown partiality towards the Protestants, and M. Ribot, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, made representations to Lord Salisbury on the subject. A Blue-Book, issued subsequent to the receipt of these reports, shows that when Captain Lugard effected a treaty with Mwanga, the latter undertook to protect missionaries of all creeds and as he failed in this Captain Lugard adopted punitive measures. Lord Salisbury, we are glad to learn, declines to believe that either Captain Lugard or Captain Williams are capable of acting contrary to the traditions of British officers.

THE despatches which are mentioned as having been received from Mr. Johnston, the British Commissioner in East Africa, of course, deals with events anterior to those which are now reported. They refer to events which occurred at the close of last year when Captain Maguire lost his life. Dr. Boyce was first reported killed, then safe ; now unfortunately comes confirmation of the announcement of his death. The name of the deceased officer was Sorabjee Rustomjee Boyce. He was educated in Bombay, and received his medical diploma from the Grant Medical College about twelve years ago. On leaving College he went to Dharwar, where he practised for about two years. He subsequently opened a dispensary in Mahim, and had a fair practice in that district, as well as at Dadur and Dharavi. Dr. Boyce subsequently served in the Native State of Sirohi for about two years, after which he left for Zanzibar, where one of his brothers is a pleader. About a year ago he entered the service of the British African Company, and he was in the service of the Company when he met his death. His services are commended by the British Commissioner, as were those of Captain Maguire and the Sikhs. We shall now see if after the expenditure of so much British effort Parliament will allow Uganda to slip through our fingers ; but it is now pretty evident that the retention of that remote province is beyond the resources of a Company which has no army to uphold its claim to territorial dominion.

FOR those who object to the removal of the Lunatic Asylum at Colaba, to some other district outside the Island of Bombay, sufficient answer is furnished by the annual report on the lunatic asylums in the Presidency which has just been issued. At Hyderabad the cost of maintenance per head of the inmates is three rupees and one anna ; at Ahmedabad and Dharwar, five rupees and one anna ; at Ratnagiri one rupee and thirteen annas ; whilst at Colaba it is not less than ten rupees six and a quarter annas. Admitted that there are more Europeans in Colaba than elsewhere, it is equally true that the cost of supplies is greater than it would be in the Mofussil. Considerable expense has been incurred in improvements at Colaba during the past year ; but if the present asylum is to be continued further expenditure will be necessary. During the hot-weather the water-supply was insufficient, the auxiliary tank not being as useful as was anticipated owing to deficient pressure in the mains. Possibly the new Tansa water-supply may suffice to give the requisite pressure, otherwise more storage tanks will become necessary, which will be quite useless when ultimately the Asylum is moved to a more suitable site.

THE s. s. Assam, with the outward English mails of the 3rd instant, left Aden, for Bombay, at 7 a.m., this morning, and is expected to arrive here at 5 p.m., on Sunday.

M. MEYRELLES DO CANTO, formerly Portuguese Consul-General at Bombay, and recently Consul at Stettin, has been appointed Secretary of the Council of Administration of the Mozambique Company.

THE *Mahratta* says :—"A large sum out of the Congress funds in England was probably deposited in the New Oriental in London and if not timely withdrawn, that too has been lost. A series of calamities is threatening the Congress cause one after another, and the present will not be the least severe.'

A POONA paper says that Government have called upon H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur to be ready to proceed to Europe for the benefit of his health. But the Maharaja is not willing to go to Europe.

THE Archæological Surveyor in Madras, Mr. Rea, is to make a tour in Tanjore and Coorg during the rains, and will afterwards take up again the investigation of the numerous ancient Buddhist mounds, which are known to exist in the northern districts of the Presidency.

BY order of the German Emperor, there has just been placed in one of the cabins of his yacht, a plate recording the fact that "Marshal von Moltke lived here from the 3rd to the 10th September, 1890." This reminds us that at Lord Carrington's mansion, at Wycombe, there is a room over which is recorded the fact that three Prime Ministers have slept therein—*viz.*, William Pitt, Lord Beaconsfield, and Mr. Gladstone.

AMS.

TELEGRAMS.]

E ASCOT STAKES.

LONDON, June 14.

lowing is the result of the race for the Stakes :—

illow 1
arfleur 2
tallio 3

AFFAIRS IN UGANDA.

e Imperial British East Africa Company will remain at Uganda anyhow until December.

Advices up to March 31 have arrived, which state that the fighting at Uganda has ended and that Captain Williams hoped to come to terms with Mwanga.

The British missionaries were safe at Uganda, and there were nineteen French missionaries in the Bukoba district.

In the House of Lords, last night, Lord Salisbury, in reply to a question, deprecated impugning the conduct of Captains Lugard and Williams until they had had a hearing, and said he felt convinced that they had acted in a manner becoming to British officers.

DESPATCHES FROM MR. JOHNSTON.

Despatches received from Mr. Johnston show that Dr. Boyce, the Parsee doctor, was killed at the same time as Captain Maguire, and that Dr. Watson, who was wounded later on, recovered.

Mr. Johnston eulogizes in the warmest manner the devotion of Dr. Boyce and Captain Maguire's sepoys.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, June 14.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Assam, with the outward English mails of the 3rd inst., left here for Bombay at 7 a.m., this morning, and the s. s. Valetta for Colombo and Australia at the same time.

THE AMIR AND THE HAZARA REBELS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, June 10.

The position of the Hazara rebels, at Urzagan, is described as very perilous. They are entrenched at the head of two parallel defiles, which lead to a valley, whence they can scarcely escape if hard pressed. They number ten thousand men, women, and children, and the Amir's orders are to kill every adult man and to make over the women to his soldiers, such at least is the native report.

The Afghan Sardar Abdul Kuddus Khan has deserted and joined the rebels. The Afghan regular troops, under orders from Kabul, are forcing the levies to do all the fighting, holding themselves in readiness to push forward when the defiles have been forced.

It is a curious commentary on our recent remarks, says the *Pioneer*, as to the Amir of Kabul having ample work to do in his own territories without seeking to extend his influence over Yaghestan that his Highness should at the present time find himself engaged in this serious conflict with the Hazaras. How this, the latest rebellion in Afghanistan, sprang up we are at a loss to say. The rumour is that the Afghan Commander, in secret league with the Hazaras, allowed a fort containing arms and ammunition to be captured. However that may be, it is apparent from the Amir's proclamation, published some weeks ago, that his troops met with a reverse at the outset, and that since then his authority has been set at naught.

The district of the Hazarajat, which is the scene of the disturbances, is called Urzaghan, which we take to be the Urusgan of our maps. It is a valley of considerable size, drained by the Tirin river and an affluent of the Helmand, and lies beyond the hills to the north-west of Kelat-i-Ghilzai. Urzagan has never been explored by Europeans, but according to native reports it is populous and well cultivated. The Amir evidently considers the rising a dangerous one, as he has sent 10,000 troops into the country, of whom one-half are regulars, probably armed with breech-loaders. He has had to draw upon Kandahar, Ghazni, and Kabul for this comparatively large force, and even now it is doubtful whether success can be achieved without additional reinforcement. The danger which he fears is, it may be surmised, that the rebellion should spread all over the Hazarajat, in which case he would indeed have his hands full. If it be confined to Urzagan alone the Hazaras in the end must be beaten as they are badly armed. With cholera decimating his troops at Asmar and with this rebellion to be dealt with Abdur Rahman is not likely to interfere in Bajaur or to intermeddle much with the independent tribesmen on our North-West Frontier.

CHOLERA ON THE S. S. CROFTON HALL.

The epidemic on the s. s. Crofton Hall proves to be cholera, and besides the six crew who succumbed, ten others were attacked, all of whom have been removed to the Hospital, while special enquiries are being made as to the cause of the outbreak.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENT.

Dr. Owen, Surgeon to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, has been appointed Surgeon at Ajmere.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES.

The proposals of the military authorities on the question of the improvement of the position of Cantonment Magistrates are being referred to the Secretary of State.

MILITARY RAILWAY SERVICE CORPS.

It has been definitely resolved not to proceed further at present with the scheme for forming military railway service corps for service beyond the frontier in time of war, which has now been under consideration for some years past.

WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS FROM GILGIT.

Orders have been issued for the return to India from Gilgit of the two guns No. 4 Hazara Mountain Battery and the detachment of the 20th Punjab Infantry as soon as possible, the Miranzai border being quiet. The wing of the 19th Bengal Lancers, now at Hangu, will be drawn to Kohat. Twenty-five sabres will, however, be left at Hangu for outpost duty.

THE INDIAN CURRENCY ASSOCIATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, June 14.

Calcutta so far has done nothing towards supporting the Indian Currency Association, though an attempt has been made to work up a branch. The *Capital*, discussing the memorial of the Association to Parliament, pronounces it not only deplorably weak, but fears it as a dangerously impolitic document. This journal considers the introduction of the gold standard altogether unsuitable to Indian requirements if not altogether impracticable, and the result of the Association's action can only be to deprive it of a large amount of support it might otherwise have had, and to create strife where there should be unanimity.

ALLAHABAD, June 10.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mackay leaves Simla in a few days, and as soon as he arrives in Calcutta, the head-quarters of the Indian Currency Association will be transferred thither, a local committee of the Association being formed.

On Monday the bank managers in Calcutta were canvassed as to the likelihood of their supporting the Indian Currency Association. Every bank, we understand, recorded its unwillingness to join, but this is not to be taken to mean more than that they will preserve a merely passive attitude on the other hand.

The Civil Engineers Association has signified its adhesion.

MADRAS, June 14.

The *Mail* in its remarks on the currency meeting says that a few influential people here favour a gold mono-metallic standard. It recommends masterly activity in the organisation and masterly inactivity in the policy.

MADRAS NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, June 14.

Another hook-swinging ceremony has taken place at Sholavandam.

Cholera has broken out in Bellary, Dharwar, and Gadag.

SOUTHERN MAHRATHA RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, June 14.

FOURTH DAY.

An extra scratch meeting was got up, the weather being particularly fine.

First Race.—The "Belgaum Handicap," distance 6 furlongs.

Captain George's How's That 1
Mr. Woolmer's Moonshine 2

Second Race.—The "Bookmakers' Purse," distance ¼ mile.

Aga Moochool Shah's Speed-of-Thought.. 1
Colonel Sheringham's Hermit 2
Captain Harrison's Volunteer 3

Third Race.—The "Scurry," distance 3 furlongs.

Mr. Cursetjee's Hermit 1
Mr. Harrison's Sattara 2
Mr. Pigott's Westwood 3

Fourth Race.—The "Farewell Handicap," distance 7 furlongs.

The Desai of Mangsolia's Soocab 1
Mr. Bomanji's Alert 2
Aga Moochool's Shah's Visitor 3

Fifth Race.—The "Galloway Handicap," distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. Uley's Rataplan 1
Captain Harrison's Volunteers 2

Sixth Race.—The "Local Pony Race," distance ½ mile.

Mr. Harrison's Soapy Sponge 1
Captain Chapman's Tip Top............... 2
Captain Grove's Diamond 3

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, June 13.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macarthur arrived here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, June 14.

The Oriental Line mail steamer Oruba from Australia has arrived.

ADEN, June 14.

The Austrian Lloyds S. N. Co.'s s. s. Amphitrite, from Trieste, left this for Bombay this afternoon.

The German East Africa Line steamer Safari left Zanzibar, for Bombay, on the 14th instant.

NOTES FROM NAGPUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, C. P., June 11.

The anxiously-awaited monsoon made its advent on Tuesday last, with much thunder and lightning, and with strong winds which broke down large branches of trees in the public gardens and in other parts of the station. Moreover, the lightning struck the earth in two places, in one instance killing a Mahomedan lad who had taken shelter under a tree. We have had a couple of brisk showers; but the clouds have cleared away, and the weather is again becoming hot and uncomfortable; and further showers are eagerly looked for. We are thankful to say that there has not been very much sickness in the station, and no signs of cholera, though the ancients of the land prognosticated its coming, from the unusual abundance of the mango crop this year. Every bazaar is just now crammed with this delicious fruit, from the grafts of Paldi and Katole to the common monkey-mangoes which grow wild in some places. The orange crop has also been a good one; and the beginning that has been made by some local speculators in sending consignments of this delicious fruit direct to the London market, promises to become a growing and paying enterprize in the not far distant future.

The Chief Commissioner, with his Secretary, Mr. L. K. Laurie, is still residing at his mountain home at Pachmarhi, but will come into the capital of his Province after the rains have well set in. Mr. MacDonnell has elicited the effusive thanks of the educated Hindoos and Mahomedans by the recent appointment of two native Assistant Commissioners as Officiating Deputy Commissioners, viz., Mr. Shankar Madho Chitnavis and Mr. Syed Ally Mahomed. These two gentlemen are Statutory Civilians, and it is to be hoped that they will do credit to the service in their highly responsible positions. Mr. Ally Mahomed is the son of Mr. Aulad Hussein, C.I.E., Settlement Officer, who has done excellent work in the settlement of the Central Provinces.

Last Wednesday night the mail train which left Nagpur, at 9 p.m. was derailed when about three miles from the Wardha station, owing to a rail having been taken out from the line by some scoundrels, who had evidently arranged for a catastrophe. Fortunately, the train was going up an incline, otherwise the result would have been most disastrous. As it was, the engine, the brake, and two passenger carriages were derailed, and the engine capsized. Fortunately also no serious injury was caused to any of the passengers. The district authorities of Wardha were promptly on the spot, and a strict enquiry is being instituted to discover the culprit or culprits.

The Deputy Post-Master General has lately prosecuted for cheating one of the clerks in his office, a Native Christian, named Franke, who, it would appear, was in the habit of levying black-mail from small postal subordinates, in consideration of his good offices with the Deputy Post-master-General in obtaining for them promotion or transfers, &c. He was convicted by Colonel Scott, the Deputy Commissioner, and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A propos of jails, I may mention that several female prisoners attempted to escape from the local prison on the night of the 30th ultimo, by removing the bricks from a wall of the barrack in which they were confined. They were, however, detected in time by the jail-guard, and will, I hear, be tried for attempting to escape from lawful custody.

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, May 26.

We are at the Royal Academy, a little belated, perhaps, three weeks after the private view. Let us go round with a notebook and make a few remarks, taking great care not to invade the field of the art critics. I am not, I confess, an art critic. I have never tried to paint in oils. I draw miserably. I know nothing of the technique. Yet I go to exhibitions, and I venture to make my humble remarks. First of all, the Academy is thronged. Every room except the water colours and the architecture is crowded with people. And it is a very interesting crowd. There is nowhere to be seen a more interesting or a more entertaining crowd than that of the Royal Academy. For my own part, curiosity as to the pictures once satisfied, I go round, catalogue and pencil in hand, with the crowd, pretending to look at the pictures, but really listening and watching as the stream rolls round and round. Among the visitors the most assertive and the most amusing are the young gentlemen who wish to be taken for critics. Of course, all the professional critics were here on Press day. These pretended masters of art walk round slowly, putting on airs; they are quite pretty airs—languishing airs, airs of scorn and pity; they sniff and snort and exchange glances which show their own superior culture; they trot out old epigrams; they groan and sigh and make pretence to hurry on, to hasten, to fly from the dreadful thing; but they do not fly; they move slowly; they enjoy the impression which they believe themselves to be making on the crowd; they are under the comfortable belief that the world accepts them as critics. Does it? Observe this quiet group of three or four ladies; they are the wives, daughters, cousins of artists; they have been brought up in artistic circles; they know what to look for in a picture; and they look and find it, and acknowledge good points when they are on the canvas. And as to the little puny prigs and would-be critics, the glance of contempt which they turn upon these young gentlemen ought to make them sink upon the floor and expire.

Then come the great mass of visitors. They know nothing about art, and they honestly make no pretence. But they go round with curious eyes. When they come to a picture which tells a story they all crowd about it and study that story. Among them is the girl who says about every picture "Lovely!" There is also the man who says that, for his part, he does not pretend to be a judge, but he knows what he likes—hang it! And that is, of course, the picture which tells a story. And there is a lady who stands thoughtfully before a portrait so that everybody believes her to be a profound critic until she says to her companion, "My dear, it *is* like George." There are again the two girls who interlard their criticisms with a running talk over their most private affairs. "Yes, dear, the satin is wonderful. I wish I had just such a dress. He came the next day and said he was quite ready to explain—look at those loves of little fat boys—he looked very miserable, but I don't know—the President's, that is—what a dreadful crowd—can we get a cup of tea? Poor dear man! what could one do?—I wonder what that picture means, Watts', is it? 'Name shall be woman'—I don't see any woman. But as for Isabel, I will never, never forgive her—never."

I leave the critics to tackle the colouring, the design, the drawing, the grouping, the light, the harmony, the proportion of the pictures; but I have made certain notes of a kind not always made by critics, and I beg to transcribe a few of them. "Napoleon dictating at Longwood." Humph! Here is a door so rough and rude that it would disgrace a village beerhouse. I remember visiting Longwood one day about five-and-twenty years ago. So far as my memory serves me, the doors of that interesting bungalow were as well-fitted as those in any house of South Kensington. Then the room is furnished with a carpet, an old, faded carpet, which has not been taken up for years; by this time it would be the retreat and home of sentipedes, scorpions, lizards, and creepings, things innumerable. Nobody in the tropics wants a carpet: a grass mat or two about the parqueted floor, if you please, but a carpet? No. Then there is a screen—against what? The fire? There are no fireplaces in the tropics, and no screens. And there is a muslin curtain. Very sure I am that there were no muslin curtains in Napoleon's bungalow in the year 1816. The verandah keeps off the sun; when there is no verandah these are jalousies; but the cool sea-breeze is always welcome at St. Helena. Here is another note, "The Maids of Taunton presenting a flag to Monmouth." These girls are all young, but most of then are about eighteen or twenty years of age. Now for the facts. There were given to Monmouth not one flag as here figured, but six and thirty flags, and they were presented by as many children, of whom the eldest was no more than twelve. Now a stricter adhesion to history would have made this pretty picture much more valuable. "The Priest's Birthday." This is a picture representing villagers bringing presents to the priest on his birthday. The children are shyly catching at their mothers' knees. Why are they shy in the presence of the priest? They see him every day; he is always in the midst of them. Shy? Nonsense! "The Garden of the Hesperides," by the President. A very fine picture, no doubt, but the three young ladies are simply sliding into a very unpleasant pool at their feet. To be sure, the serpent keeps up the middle one with a friendly coil. Is the coil of a serpent round the body a pleasing object of contemplation? "Portrait of Bishop Harold Browne." We all know the amateur photographer's first attempt; how one hand gets too far forward and becomes the hand of a giant. A similar accident has befallen the Bishop's left leg. "The Sea gives up her Dead." Observe that the dead are rising to life eternal—to everlasting happiness: they should be lifting up faces already full of life, joy and hope. But their faces are pale with the horror and the pallor of death. "A winter scene." Millais. Very fine. But why is the dog howling in the very middle of the canvas? "Nymph and Cupid"—what is the right name? Nymph very decorously and becomingly attired in a lovely white frock, and nothing else; it is perfectly fresh from the wash, without a speck upon its beautiful folds; bare feet, bare arms, bare head. She is, in short, a nymph of all time, any time, no time. She sits in a chair which might have been made yesterday—chairs in every age bear a family resemblance to each other—Helen of Troy preferred, I believe, the style of Louis Quinze—so that we may pass the chair. But at her feet is—is—absolutely!—wonderful!—a waste paper basket copied from your own, dear reader—or mine—a modern waste-paper basket—a waste-paper basket of the nineteenth century.

Here let me pause, merely to remark how very easily a man may make an ass of himself. "For," said a learned archæologist to me, "the curious thing is that in the Etruscan vases the wicker-work is very modern, and there are actually baskets represented upon them exactly like the modern waste-paper basket." So the artist, you see, was perfectly right, scrupulously right, and it is his critic who is—who—spare his blushes. Yet a word of self-defence. There is one such minute archæologist out of a hundred million. To him this is an ancient piece of wicker basket. To all the rest of the world it is a modern waste paper basket, and incongruous therefore, and a blot on the picture. Let us go on, but with greater circumspection, lest we trip again. Here is another nymph. She has the head of a child—a child of twelve—and the limbs of a giantess out of a caravan. Surely—surely—not even on the Etruscan vases would this be held correct. Here is a group—never mind what—in which two girls, standing at the back, are clearly models lent by the nearest lunatic asylum. Curious as an experiment, but startling.

"The Hours."—Twelve little naked boys; some asleep, some awake; little solid boys; their legs are of the same thickness all the way down, and in one case as thick as the body. The "Master of Kings."—Cupid lying on the back of a lion. Very fine lion. But Cupid is not lying; he is laid; his body is stiff; it shows no yielding to the curves of the lion. And so on. On the portraits—apart from the merits of the paintings—one observes that it is a most unfortunate year in respect of the subjects. For the men are chiefly of the beef-and-beer kind, and the women are remarkable for a vacuity of expression, which is assumed with one consent for the operation. There is a child, however, a little boy, painted by John Pettie, which is an exception to the general desolation of portraiture. This picture, which everyone must look at, is a dream of beauty, painted by the hand of a master.

In the Exhibition this year there are 1,326 pictures, without counting the miniatures, the Black and White room, and the Architectural room. One thousand three hundred and twenty-six pictures! It is a goodly number. What are the subjects of so many pictures? There are landscapes and portraits by the hundred; there are sea pieces; there are "bits" of things Oriental, foreign views, and English corners; there are pictures from history and pictures of imagination. What is it fires the imagination of our painters? We have got such a wealth of poetry as belongs to no other nation, ancient or modern; we have got a mass of dramatic literature; we have got a most splendid collection of fiction; we have a noble history, full of romance; and there is, all around us, the great Human Comedy always being played, always the same, and always fresh. There are materials in abundance for the imagination of the artist. But where is it? How is it exercised? We will see. There are forty-five pictures either suggested by a passage of some poet or having a verse tacked on to them, sometimes an after-thought, as a novelist puts a motto at the head of every chapter. Of these, six belong to Shakespeare, seven to Tennyson, two to Milton, while Chaucer, Victor Hugo, Hartley, Coleridge, Browning, Hood, Wordsworth have to be contented with one; the rest are mostly unknown. Fifteen pictures treat of historical subjects; ten are inspired by verses in the Bible; some are mythological; the novels of our language suggest five only—two, namely, from Dickens; the title of one of Hardy's novels is appended to two more; and there is the usual picture from the Vicar of Wakefield. I look for this picture every year, and I am never disappointed. I also look every year for Don Quixote, or Sancho Panza, at least. This year I miss him; how is this? And I look for two pictures at least from Dickens—here they are! But current literature—the novels of the day, the poetry of the day, the plays of the day, touch not the painter's mind. How is it? They do read—I have caught them reading. I believe that some of them not only read current literature, but like it. Why, then, does it never strike their minds as worthy of their genius? There are modern things from which the most splendid pictures could be made, but no—on their side there is silence—they read the books, but they go to Oliver Goldsmith and to Dickens for inspiration. We love these writers; we admire them; but . . . have they not already been illustrated enough? Are there no great thoughts and great scenes in modern writers which can stimulate the imagination and fire the brain of those who go year after year to Olivia and Moses and the Vicar?

Mr. James Payn points out in the *Illustrated London News* a very remarkable and suggestive mistake of mine. I spoke the other day of receiving a cheque from my friend Mr. Blackwood, and said that his signature was in the "south-west" corner. Of course, it should have been "south-east." Alas! A poor author, trying to remember on which side of the cheque the signature is found, may be excused, perhaps, for confusing west and east. Now one comes to think of it, south-east it must be. If ever I get another cheque I will make quite sure of the fact by the aid of a mariner's compass. City people and millionaires will please excuse and make allowances for this natural ignorance.

Mr. George Smalley in his correspondence with the *New York Tribune* has recently spoken of a change for the worse which he thinks he has seen in the friendliness of this country towards the States. I do not agree with him. I do not think there has been any such change for the worse. That is to say, there is not now, and there never has been any friendly feeling in this country, either felt or pretended, towards the Government of the United States. How can there be when votes, at every Presidential Election, are openly bought by insults offered to this country; when a dynamiter—actually, a dynamiter—is sent to represent America in a foreign country, in order to insult Great Britain and win votes? However, these things belong to politics and not to my humble remarks. Political action must rest upon the prevailing sentiment of the nation, or upon that of some controlling section. If it were not the prevailing sentiment that Great Britain is to be insulted there would be no insults. Let us have patience on that score. These things do not interfere with private friendships and with the good understanding of people with people which we earnestly strive to promote. Mr. Smalley, however, attributes part of this supposed coldness to a very odd cause. He thinks there is jealousy on the part of our literary men towards American literary men. No. There is no such jealousy, indeed. He thinks that we in England are jealous of Howells, James, and others; that we feel that we are getting the worst in what should be—and is—the friendly rivalry of literature. Do not believe it for a moment, my American cousins. Such is our conceit—our insular conceit—that we actually refuse to acknowledge that superiority. We think—I think—all of us think—that we can make a better show on our side than you can on yours. Howells, quoth G. W. S.? Marry come up! Have we not Blackmore, Black, Hardy, Olliphant, Kipling, Haggard, Stevenson, Barrie, for novelists? Have we not Tennyson, Swinburne, Austin Dobson, Morris, Arnold, Austin, for poets? Why, we are so absolutely convinced of our own superiority that there can be no room for jealousy—not the least room. Our heart, still elated with the consciousness of this superiority, actually glows and warms towards our American *confrères*. Jealousy? Coldness? On that account? No, Mr. Smalley. No. Consult the Savile Club; consult the Athenæum; come over to the newly-founded Authors' Club, and hear what we have to say there.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, as may be seen in our advertising columns, is establishing itself in our midst under the management of Mr. L. V. Desborough, formerly their representative in Ireland. We are informed that this office, which has branches and agencies over the whole of the known world, has become identified with Australasia by the purchase of extensive properties in Melbourne and Sydney. In the former the Society has lately completed the purchase of one of its most coveted sites for over Rs. 4,500,000 and it has already made a similar purchase in Sydney for an amount exceeding Rs. 3,000,000, upon which palatial buildings, ten storeys high, are in the course of construction. The Society's figures for the year 1891 show the following results:—A total assurance in force of Rs. 2,515,295,490; new insurance for the year Rs. 728,494,785. The total assets amount to Rs. 425,620,365, carrying a surplus on a 4 per cent. standard of Rs. 81,853,065, all of which belong to the policy-holders. As to the form of insurance, the New Free Tontine Policy is a simple promise to pay, practically the only condition being the payment of premiums at due dates.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. steamer Assam with the English mails of June 3, left Aden at 7 a.m. yesterday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 5 p.m. on Sunday. The Assam, which communicated at Aden with the Valetta, brings the following passengers:—

From London: Mr. T. Pugh, Mr. A. R. Lilley, Mr. Glenday, Mr. Didcock, Mr. J. Robertson, Mr. Gompertz, Mr. H. Shallard, Mr. P. Chand and son, and Mrs. MacDermott and four children.

From Brindisi: Mr. W. Allen, Mr. Humfress, Mr. F. H. Addis, Mr. W. E. Fleming, Master E. Fleming, Mr. G. P. Rose, Capt. W. J. Peyton, Col. West, Mr. J. Tagg, Mr. T. S. A. Ireland, and Mr. Kenny.

For Kurrachee: Mr. Lane, Mr. C. J. Le Marchand.

THE LISBON CONGRESS OF ORIENTALISTS.

The following has been forwarded to us for publication:—The Statutory Tenth International Congress of Orientalists will take place at Lisbon from September 23 to October 1 next, under the patronage and presidency of his Majesty Dom Carlos I., King of Portugal, who is himself an Oriental scholar. The Geographical Society of Lisbon has taken charge of all the local arrangements, and the heads of the public departments under the Government of Portugal as also all the Foreign Ministers accredited to that country have joined the Congress, which, it is expected, will be attended by a brilliant array of Oriental scholars, travellers and administrators, orientalists and friends of Oriental studies in Great Britain and in her Colonies and Dependencies are specially invited to take part in the above Congress, which will be followed by literary excursions to Cintra, Acobaca-Batalha and Evora in Portugal, and to Cordova, Seville, and Granada in Spain in the Arabic Section. The programme of the work, which is divided between general meetings and forty-two sections and sub-sections comprises all known branches of Oriental learning and its practical application, as also recent explorations in every part of the world and especially in Africa. The section on "Portugal and the East," "the Phillippine Islands," and "the East and America" also promise to yield much interesting and hitherto little known information. The subscription (£1) and papers to be read at the Congress, books for presentation or collections for exhibition may be forwarded to the Delegate-General at the Portuguese Legation, 12, Gloucester Place, Portman Square, W. from whom also particulars may be learnt regarding prize-translations and the award by the Congress of diplomas, medals, and other honors. The dates of the Congress, and of its excursions have been so fixed as to enable members to attend the Columbian and other Congresses, exhibitions, and festivities that will take place in the Iberian Peninsula between the 12th of September and the end of October next. It is expected that a reduction of 50 per cent. will be allowed on French, Spanish, and Portuguese Railways, and that the hotels will similarly accord the usual concessions to members.

FAMINE IN SANTHALIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Our famine is getting more and more severe, and extremely distressing cases come to our notice. That people were starving I have known for a couple of months, but on Tuesday, two of our preachers told me the following:—(1.) "We visited a Christian widow with five children; they have been living on cooked leaves, without salt, bread, or rice for a week. The children looked very thin, sick, and sad. We had two pounds of rice with us, and this we gave at once to be cooked with leaves for us eight. Of course, without salt or butter. It was the best meal they had for eight or ten days." (2.) "In Chitria we were also distressed by seeing a Christian man, his wife, and two children living on cooked leaves only." (3.) "A heathen man asked me to go and see his sick family. I found his daughter of sixteen in high fever, his son of eighteen with famine fever, tall, thin, like a skeleton. I gave both medicine and recommended *congie* for diet. Then I found that none of them had broken their fast for forty hours, and that they had simply nothing to cook. I gave them a little money, and recommended Jesus, a saviour that saves to the uttermost those trust in him.—Have called again. The daughter is dead; the son recovered. (4.) To-day there is a boy dying in our hospital; his father and mother recovered after some *trouble*; but for the little fellow it was too late. His mother did not get a proper meal for weeks, so she had no milk, and her only boy was starved. This is a picture of many other children. Some have died of starvation; a few have been saved by us; thousands will suffer till August."

Their distress, Sir, calls loud for sympathy. My wife, and two children and myself with our servants, lived last month on Rs. 38, to have something to give to these starving people. Is there a reader, who will this day refuse to help his fellowmen who suffer from famine? I trust not. Is there a miscreant without a heart, who will, when God has given him enough, shut up his bowels of compassion against those, who have so far escaped cholera and death? No, I will not slander you by thinking that such a monster receives the *Bombay Gazette*. I wish you would all send me something, according to your means. You that are rich must not give a mite. Many a man has said: "Here is my mite," when he has a hundred thousand in the bank. If he had given a thousand, it would only have been a mite to him. Give as you can afford it, and may our God be pleased to give you a liberal spirit. God says: "Give to the poor, and what you give, I will return to you." So you shall lose nothing by giving. Some banks hoard so much ungodly gold, that they groan and die. God's bank never fails. If you are satisfied that God's word is true, then let us have the silver, and be quick about it.—Yours, &c.,

A. HAEGERT,
Director.

June 8.

ABKARI OFFENCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—As the Mhowra Bill is being discussed just now in the Press, I have to being forward a case disposed of, a few days ago, by the Sub-Magistrate of Bandora, from which the public will see how great a *zoolum* is exercised by the Police, in Salsette, in the interests of the present Abkari Act. On Sunday, the 5th instant, there was a christening ceremony at a house, at Andheri, and guests were invited for the occasion. The next day the party sent two girls to Bandora for two gallons of toddy liquor, to be purchased from the licensed shop-keeper there. One of them carried a jar to contain one gallon, and the other a five-bottle jar and a bottle. The liquor was purchased, and the girls were on their way back to Andheri. The younger of the two finding it a little inconvenient to hold the five bottle jar on her head and the separate bottle, asked the other girl to hold the bottle for her, which she did, and walked away. A police peon happening to see this arrested the girls on the plea that one of them was carrying more liquor than the Act allowed. They were taken to the Fouzdar, who instead of going into the matter to see that there was nothing illegal, committed the girls for trial the next day, before the Magistrate. They were, however, released on bail. The next day the case was heard, and the girl who had the jar and the bottle was convicted and fined Rs. 5, and the liquor was confiscated. Rs. 3 out of the fine was ordered to be given to the police peon who arrested the girls. Now, Sir, did the Magistrate use his common-sense in disposing of the case in the way he did? Did he not see that it was a police-got-up case, and that there was nothing illegal about the whole thing? The liquor was purchased from a licensed dealer, and was [illegible] openly conveyed, but the young girl happening [illegible] little inconvenienced handed the separate bottle [illegible] holder. The liquor was measured in the Court, and [illegible] to be only two gallons. If the contention of the [illegible] was that the girls had illegally obtained posses[illegible] more than one gallon, the shop-keeper should have [illegible]ken up for selling more liquor to one person, than [illegible] allowed him to do, but no such thing was done. [illegible]re is no restriction whatever on storing or having in possession any quantity of Europe liquor, and in what respect were the provisions of the Act infringed in this instance, I am sure your readers will not easily understand. In fact, there was no case at all for the Magistrate to take up. Government should give immediate attention to this case, and call upon the Magistrate to furnish papers.—Yours, &c.,

June 13. D. E. P.

THE FAMINE DISTRICT.

BIJAPUR.

Jowari 33 3-20 and bajri 31½ lbs. per rupee on average in the affected area. One hundred and sixty adults and 17 children employed on the Professional Agency road in the Badami taluka; relief expenditure Rs. 165. No gratuitous relief was administered during the week. Grain supply sufficient. Cholera almost throughout the district, otherwise public health good. Rainfall moderate throughout the district, ranging from 34 cents in Indi to 1 inch 90 cents in Bagevadi; average fall 94 cents. Kharif sowings commenced.

DHARWAR.

Jowari 30½ lbs. per rupee on average in the affected area. Attendance on Saturday 745 on 3 Professional Agency Local Board Works in Navalgund; expenditure Rs. 198. Rainfall at Navalgund, 73 cents; Nargund, 97 cents; Gadag, 75 cents; and Ron, 60 cents; during the week. Cholera in 28 villages of Navalgund taluka, 2 villages of Gadag taluka, and 3 villages of Ron taluka. No poor-houses opened or village relief administered. Grain supply sufficient.

THE INDIAN CURRENCY ASSOCIATION.

THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

Speaking at the meeting of the Indian Currency Association, at Simla, on Monday, the Chairman, the Hon. Mr. J. M. Mackay, said:—

Gentlemen.—It may be expedient that I should at the outset make a few remarks concerning the circumstances under which I come to be President of this Association, and I crave your indulgence for a moment before referring to our proposed work. For some years back I have consistently urged that the Government of India should take measures to put an end to the serious fluctuations in the sterling value of Indian currency, and shortly after my arrival in Simla, I was told that an Indian Currency Association was being started to advocate views similar to those to which I had on more than one occasion given public expression, and I was invited to become President of the Association. My reply to the invitation was that though my personal sympathies were entirely with the aims of the Association, I felt precluded from taking an active part in its work owing to my position as President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, because my action might be taken as committing that body, which was not altogether unanimous in its views on the subject. After the Association was inaugurated, another invitation was sent to me to become President, it being explained that I was invited as a private individual, and not as President of the Chamber of Commerce, but being anxious to avoid doing anything which might be distasteful even to a minority of the members of the Chamber, I explained that I could only accept office after placing my resignation in the hands of the members of that body. On these terms I was again invited, and now I am your President. I can only say, gentlemen, that I am sorry you did not select some one better qualified than I am to fill this office. Gentlemen, the object of this Association will be to press upon the British Parliament and upon the Government of India the absolute necessity which will exist to adopt a gold standard for the currency of this country, if nothing comes of the Conference, now being assembled in Europe to consider measures for the more extended use of silver as coinage. Twenty years ago our rupee was worth four and twenty pence, while to-day it is worth less than sixteen, and a few years hence, if left to the mercy of politicians, silver producers, and blind chance, it may be worth less than twelve. It is a great misfortune for India that its currency question was not tackled by the Government twenty years ago, when the rupee was worth two shillings, but it will be a still greater misfortune if the question is permitted to drift again till the value of the coin is ten instead of sixteen pence. In a recent article in the *Times* you will find it stated that "the fundamental fact to be taken into account in dealing with the silver supply is, that the metal can be, and if the demand is sufficient, will be produced at prices far below any that have hitherto ruled." Now, gentlemen, with such a state of matters in prospect and with the probability that one country after another will abandon the silver standard, I think the Government of India and the British Parliament will be guilty of nothing short of wickedness if they allow the currency of this country to continue on a purely silver basis. Gentlemen, I think I am safe in saying that in advocating the introduction of a gold standard into India none of us would recommend attempting to fix the value of the rupee at a figure as high as two shillings. The time for that went by fifteen years ago. But what we will do is to urge upon Parliament the paramount necessity for permitting the Government of India to adopt a gold standard for the currency of this country at such a ratio as may be deemed expedient at the time. What that ratio may be must be left to Government to settle. If the rupee be worth 1-3¼ when the decision to close the mints to the free coinage of silver is arrived at, I should say the absence of silver competition with Council drafts will raise the value of the rupee to 1-6 within a very few months, and for my own part, I would be content to see the gold equivalent fixed at that figure, but something higher, perhaps 1-8 might be decided upon, and I would not be afraid of any very disastrous consequences arising to trade through the higher figure being adopted. The rise undoubtedly would be a gradual one and after all it would be no greater change than we have had before and when once the rate was established there it would remain. Gentlemen, all that we ask is that there shall be extended to India the benefits of a gold standard such as are enjoyed by all the other countries of any magnitude which go to make up the British Empire. Ceylon, of course, would follow us, as she now uses our rupees, so that no complications, no advantages to her tea-planting industry need be feared in that quarter. We are constantly being told by the monometallists at home that England owes her greatness in no small measure to her gold standard and that being so they ought in fairness to support us in our appeal to be permitted to give this dependency a gold standard too. Gentlemen, you had noticed a report by Reuter, the other day, that an article had appeared in the *Times* of 2nd June, in which the hardships occasioned by the fall of the rupee were fully and sympathetically discussed. The writer of that article, we are told, dismisses bimetallism as impracticable and says that the true remedy would be to pay half the salaries of civilians and officers at a fixed rate of twenty pence per rupee. Gentlemen, we are all aware that the *Times* is the principal mouth-piece of the monometallist party, the party which would be content to see every country, with the exception of England, with its currency on a silver basis, the party, too, which tells us, as the *Times* did the other day, that "the best thing for all silver-using countries is that silver should be allowed to find its natural level." It is exceedingly ingenious of the writer in the *Times* to throw out this suggestion in the hope that it may be caught at by the official classes in India and that the great national currency question may thereby be shelved again. But, gentlemen, in suggesting that half the salaries of officials should be paid at 1-8 and the other half in rupees, the *Times* forgets to point out that it indicated not two months ago that the rupee would possibly go to ten pence so that with half their salaries at twenty pence and the other half at ten, officials would get an average of fifteen pence and would be a little worse off than they are to-day. But, gentlemen, the *Times'* leader-writer before making such a suggestion ought to have paused to consider what the cost of carrying it out would be to the Government of India. I have taken some trouble to work this out and I estimate that the proposal of the *Times*, even if exchange remained at 1-3¼, would annually cost Government as much as Rs. 1,27,00,000. With exchange at ½ the annual cost to Government would be Rs. 188,00,000. At 1s. the cost would be Rs. 292,00,000. At 10d. the cost would be Rs. 438,00,000, Now, gentlemen, where is the money to come from? Is the tax-payer to be further bled? Are the salt, and income-taxes to be doubled and then quadrupled simply that England and the other nations which buy our produce may go on paying for it in a metal which all other civilized nations are rapidly discarding? The proposal, apart from its audacious unfairness to the people of this country, is altogether impracticable and must be dismissed. Gentlemen, the Currency Association having been started in Simla, this hot-bed of officialism, this Nazareth to the [illegible]on-official, when it was first mentioned to me, I ju[illegible] to the conclusion, as doubtless did also many non-officials like myself, that its object would be to endeavor to advertise the hardships under which officials in this country were laboring through the shrinkage in the value of the rupee, and I must confess, I felt some alarm. I knew the power of combination and agitation in these days and I remembered that an eminent politician once said "there are a number of devilish clever fellows in the Government of India." I was afraid that the great national currency question might be left on one side and that the aim of the Association might simply be to secure a better exchange for officials. Such a course, in my opinion, would have been nothing short of a calamity for India, because in all probability, especially if the movement had been successful, or even partially so, it would have deferred indefinitely the agitation for the settlement of the great national currency question. I was rejoiced, therefore, to find that the movement, though born in Simla, was not to be a personal or official one, but that it was to take far broader ground and in these circumstances, in my humble judgment, it is deserving of the adherence and support not only of every Englishman, but of every native throughout the land. Gentlemen, this is a free country and every man is entitled not only to his own opinion but to give expression thereto. Our opinion is that a constantly depreciating rupee is a misfortune for India, but I have heard it argued with considerable warmth, that a decline in the relative value of silver compared with gold was an advantage rather than a disadvantage to India, and I have heard it publicly asserted in all seriousness, that because India was a consumer of silver if she got silver cheap so far she was the gainer. We need not expect, therefore, to have this matter all our own way, and I shall not be surprised if we hear of a "cheap silver society or a sixpenny rupee society" being started to oppose us. Well, gentlemen, all that I can say is that we shall welcome an expression of the opinion of those who hold views differing from our own, and that we shall be prepared to answer their arguments when the proper time comes. Gentlemen, it is impossible to forecast the magnitude of the advantages which will accrue to India when her currency is fixed upon a gold basis. The capitalists of England are naturally chary of sending their money to this country, of investing in fact in silver when there is no certainty as to the rate at which they will be able to get it back. With a gold standard their fears would vanish and an inpetus would be given to railway construction to the development of the country's resources, and to trade generally, such as has never before been known. Then, gentlemen, a gold standard would without doubt enable Government to borrow money not at 4 per cent., as now, but probably on terms little less favorable than England herself, while our home charges would be reduced and would constitute a fixed and not a fluctuating and yearly increasing quantity as at present, and a general reduction of taxation would doubtless follow. Gentlemen, in discussing the question of a gold standard for India I have heard it stated that one result of giving the silver currency a value beyond its intrinsic worth would be to flood the country with false coins of the same intrinsic value as the real ones and that it would be difficult to distinguish between the two. Well, gentlemen, I do not deny that there would be a certain risk of this kind, but it is a risk which must be accepted, and which the experience of France, America, and many other countries shows to be very slight so long as the divergence between the nominal and intrinsic value is not very great. To those who think this risk is a barrier to the introduction of a gold standard, I would point out that the false coiner would find the business much more profitable in England, France, or America than in India. In England, at the present price of silver, there is a profit of ten pence or 65 per cent. to be made in coining a false florin even of the same intrinsic value as the real one. In America 32 cents or 47 per cent. may be made in coining a dollar, and in France about 16 pence per five-franc piece, while in India even if the gold equivalent of the rupee were fixed at 1-8, there would only be a profit of 4½d. per coin. I think, therefore, gentlemen, that this suggested impediment to a gold standard for India may with safety be disregarded. If false coins of the description specified are ever put into circulation it will be in England, France, and America, and not in India, and we may safely leave these countries to take measures to protect themselves. As regards a higher exchange interfering with our export trade, with our manufacturers, or our planting industries, I believe the fears which we sometimes hear expressed to be utterly unwarranted. With every drop of a farthing in exchange the buyer on the other side, be he in Europe, America, or Australia, drops his purchasing price, and if the closing of the mints to free coinage should result in a gradual rise in exchange until the gold standard fixes the rate, once for all, things will adjust themselves. Better far to have a little temporary inconvenience and disorganization than the never-ending fluctuations and uncertainties to which we have for years been subjected. Besides, the very prospect of a rise and ultimate stability in exchange will give an impetus to our general trade which will more than compensate for any dullness which may temporarily supervene. Gentlemen, you have already been informed that we have received a telegram from Mr. W. B. Hudson, the Secretary of the Behar Planters Association, volunteering the co-operation of that body in our movement. The Behar Indigo Planters Association is one of the most powerful, intelligent, and important corporations in India representing a large number of non-officials, and an enormous amount of capital, and their spontaneous offer of support I regard as a happy earnest of the success which will attend our Association. It has been customary in some quarters to assert that the cheaper silver became, the greater was the benefit to the Indian planter, but the men of Behar, than whom there are none more capable of looking after their own interests and realizing what is for their advantage, are satisfied that this a fallacy, and the tea-planting interest, I have little doubt, will promptly follow the lead given by the Indigo planter. As to the Chambers of Commerce, there are some members who regard cheap silver and falling exchange as suitable to their particular business, others who rather favor fluctuations and would be content to see things left alone, while some shake their heads and tell you that they disapprove of Government tampering with the currency. We must not, therefore, count on support from the Chambers as corporate bodies but we must seek it from the individual members and we shall get it in such abundance that I am satisfied we shall be able to go to Parliament with a memorial so powerfully and numerously subscribed that we shall force attention. Only within the past week we were brought face to face with another instance of the disastrous effects of the depreciation of our currency. One of our Exchange banks has just suspended payment with liabilities of 5½ millions sterling, and I have little doubt when the circumstances attending its suspension come to be enquired into it will be ascertained that the result has been to a great extent brought about by shrinkage in the sterling value of money brought from England to India for employment here. In discussing this currency question with men in Calcutta, I have over and over again been met with the despairing remark: "What's the good? Government will never do anything. The home people will never consent to anything." Gentlemen, it was a fear like this that induced me to consent to take an active part in our movement. I feel that the time has gone by for academic discussions which end only in making people sick of the subject and drive them into apathy, while all the time the rupee goes tumbling down and it becomes more difficult every day to establish the remedy. I would now ask the members of this Association and those who may hereafter join us to take this question up in real earnest and I would urge each individual member to make the cause his own and to spare no pains to drive home to his friends and acquaintances the extreme importance of bringing this crying Indian currency question before the people in England. I am safe to say that a very small percentage of the people at home, only those in fact who are directly connected with India, have the sightest idea of the terrible position into which this country is sliding owing to the depreciation of its currency. I am convinced when the agitation which we shall stir up brings our position before Parliament and the British public they will not fail to aid us in rescuing what used to be considered the brightest gem in England's crown from the bankruptcy and ruin which will assuredly overtake it if matters are permitted to drift as they have been permitted to do for the past twenty years.

INDIAN PATENTS.

SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned Inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—Illius Augustus Timmis, of No. 2, Great George Street, Westminster, London, S. W., England, Civil Engineer, for improvements in the lighting of railway trains by electricity; Arthur Marie François Laurent Cèly, of 59, Rue de Provence, Paris, in the Republic of France, and Illius Augustus Timmis, of No. 2, Great George Street, Westminster, London, S W, England, Civil Engineer, for improvements in, and relating to, and in the manufacture of electric secondary cells; Frederick Grinnell, of Providence, State of Rhode Island, in the United States of America, Manufacturer, for improvements in automatic fire extinguishers; William Hooker, of the grand Coffee Palace, Hindley Street, Adelaide, in the Province of South Australia, Gas Engineer, for an improved hydro-carbon gas burner.

Applications in respect of the undermentioned Inventions have been filed during the week ending 4th June, 1892, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—George Henry List, M Inst C E, Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, and Superintendent of Way and Works, North-Western Railway, Lahore, Punjab and Peter Ross, Sub-Conductor, Sub-Engineer, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, and Sub-Divisional Officer, North-Western Railway, Lahore, for securing the simple working and bolt-locking of facing points on railways, to be called "Improved single lever method of working and bolting points." Fred. Morgan, Assistant, Balmer, Lawrie & Co., 103, Clive Street, Calcutta, for punkha-pulling: Thomas Dowling, Mechanic, of No. 3, Emambagh 2nd Lane, for a hydraulic automatic engine and prime mover combined. Hamer Lockwood, Chemical Manufacturer, Chapel Walks, Cross Street, Manchester, England, for improvements in, or connected with, the purification of sewage and other foul waters. Lieutenant-Colonel R H F Rennick, Commanding 18th Bengal Infantry, and Surgeon-Captain Fenton Evans, of the same regiment, stationed at Fort Aijal, Lushai, for improvements in cinerators for burning filth or human excreta; William Woolnough, of 10, Cranmer Road, Forest Gate, in the County of Essex, England, Tin-Plate Worker, for improvements in apparatus or machinery for the manufacture of square cornered tins, cans, boxes, or cases for holding petroleum or other liquids or materials. Robert Hodges Bishop, Commission Agent of 7, Gibson Square, Islington, and William Down, Draughtsman, of 28, Archway Road, Highgate, both in the County of Middlesex, England, for improvement in receptacles for coins; Alfred Butterworth, Mill Manager, Theophilus Thomas Bond, Mechanical Engineer, and Albert Priestley, of the firm of Priestley & Co, Sculptors, all of Cawnpore, for the utilization of the fibre of the madar (Hindustani), also known by the botanical name Calotropis gigantea, for the manufacture of yarn and cloth; Albert Henry Bristow, an Engineer in the employment of T E Thomson & Co. Limited, Calcutta, residing at 88, Jaun Bazar, in the City of Calcutta, for securely fastening the ordinary handcuff now in use in the Jail and Police Departments.

MR. WILDE, speaking from "the sun-lit heights" of an exalted destiny, says:—

> "I have made my choice, have lived my poems, and,
> Though youth is gone in wasted days,
> I have found the lover's crown of myrtle
> Better than the poet's crown of bays."

Is Mr. Wilde sure of his ground? How is he so certain that "the lover's crown of myrtle" is better than "the poet's crown of bays"? To feel as Milton or Shelley felt, he must be a Milton or a Shelley.

VILLAGE SANITATION IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Knowing the interest that your paper takes in village sanitation in India, I have the pleasure to send you copy of a correspondence which I have had with the India Office on the subject.—I remain, &c.,

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.

London, May 27.

To the Right Hon'ble Viscount Cross, P.C., G.C.B., etc., H. M. Principal Secretary of State for India.

My Lord,—The strong interest which, as her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India, your Lordship has shown in the sanitary progress of that country, and especially the active steps which were taken through the India Office to bring India within the scope of the last International Congress of Hygiene and Demography, embolden me to address your Lordship regarding that branch of the subject in which I take a special and personal interest, I mean Indian village sanitation.

2.—In the Bombay Presidency much attention has been given by the authorities to this subject. And desirous of helping in this work I have during the last five years been corresponding with several of the leading Native organizations, asking them actively to use their influence in spreading among the villagers an elementary knowledge of sanitary requirements. On the occasion of the Congress I addressed a letter (Appendix A.) to the Bombay Presidency Association and the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, urging them to bring before the Congress detailed and accurate information regarding the condition and wants of the rural population. In response to this request the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha sent three papers to be read at the Congress. But at the same time they pointed out the difficulties which attended the progress of sanitation in their Province. They stated that, according to their experience, the Bombay Village Sanitation Act, 1889, failed to produce the desired results, because the Act did not reserve a definite portion of the village cesses to meet the expenses of sanitation; while the rural population were too poor to bear further taxation. They, therefore, expressed a hope that the Congress might be moved to invite the attention of the Indian authorities to this financial difficulty.

3.—There was no opportunity of obtaining from the Congress an expression of opinion of the kind desired. But the insanitary condition of Indian rural villages was much discussed at the special Indian meetings held in connection with the Congress. And the accompanying copy (Appendix B.) of a memorandum by members of the Indian committee of the Congress will show how strongly the need is felt for active measures to reduce existing evils.

4.—In reply to the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha I sent a letter (Appendix C.) in which I renewed my plea in favour of popularizing sanitary instruction. But in doing so I felt how little could be done to improve the rural health conditions without adequate funds; and I also felt how difficult it must be to make the cause popular in the villages if the new movement in favour of sanitation is associated with fresh taxation demands, especially when the villagers have already paid a cess levied to meet the same requirements. Many ancient prejudices have to be overcome, so that it is most important that there should be no fresh grounds of aversion. I have, therefore, felt it my duty to bring their request to the notice of your Lordship. Through the courtesy of the India Office I have been favored with the perusal of documents showing the origin of the village cesses above referred to. And I understand that they were originally contributions voluntarily paid for village purposes. Afterwards these cesses were made leviable by law, and the power of directing the expenditure was vested in the local boards. But the Government have always recognised the principle of "localization" (as laid down by H. E. Sir Philip Wodehouse), which gives to village necessities the first claim upon the proceeds of the village cess. From our point of view reasonable sanitation is the first of these necessities, and therefore we feel strongly that this necessity should be provided for in preference to the needs less directly affecting life and health.

5.—We *must* live in order to work. We must *live* in order to drive the cart or cross the bridge. Is not the life more than meat and the body than raiment? A village free from choleraic and typhoidal poisons is more important to the village population than the best means of communication. Reading the debates on the Bombay Village Sanitation Bill, it appears that the main object of the measure is to constitute a good village organisation for purposes of village sanitation. These village organisations for these purposes supersede the local board, and therefore it seems that in them should be vested primarily the administration of the funds raised by village cesses for village sanitation. According to this view the villagers would not require to ask back from the local board a portion of the amount paid by them; but in carrying out a *minimum* of sanitation would spend what was absolutely requisite. Ought it ever to have gone from them, from the time that a suitable village organisation had been established to administrate it? The balance would go to the local board for more general local purposes.

6.—In conclusion, I should esteem it a favour if your Lordship would be so good as to inform me whether, in accordance with the recommendation contained in the memorandum (Appendix B.), it might not be possible for the local authorities under the existing law to cause sufficient funds to be appropriated to satisfy the minimum requirements of village sanitation? I have the honour to be, My Lord, your most obedient servant,

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.

London, March 1892.

APPENDIX A.

To the Joint Secretaries, Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, Poona, Bombay.

Gentlemen,—In continuation of my previous letters of February 22, 1887, and February 20, 1889, on the subject of village sanitation in India, I now take the liberty of addressing your Association with reference to the Seventh International Congress of Hygiene and Demography, which is to be held in London from August 10 to 17 next. The objects of the Congress are clearly set forth in the preliminary statement (copy of which I enclose) put forth by the general committee. As stated by them, "The aim of the Congress is to awaken public interest in the progress of Hygiene and Demography, by which latter term is understood the study of life conditions of communities from a statistical point of view; to afford persons interested in these subjects an opportunity of meeting, with the object of advancing their progress; and by conferences and debates to elucidate questions relating to hygiene, demography, and public health." H. R. H. the Prince of Wales has consented to act as President; and it is expected that the Congress will be of great magnitude and importance.

2.—You will observe that this is the first time that the meeting has been held in England; and as a special feature of this Congress it is hoped that there will be a full representation from India and the colonies. It is also very desirable that this representation should be not only official but also non-official. I am therefore anxious to urge upon Indian friends interested in the cause of sa[illegible] the importance of the present occasion so[illegible] representatives from India may includ[illegible] a number as possible of those possessing [illegible] and accurate knowledge of the condition a[illegible] of the Indian people.

3.—Might [illegible] International Congress, if warmly taken u[illegible] enlightened native gentlemen and Liber[illegible]tions of India, be a turning-point in the sanit[illegible]istory of the peoples of India? It has been said "The people of India have no faith in sanitary measures. They regard epidemics as the visitation of a malevolent power." [Is this still true?] Yet no one can take care of the people's health but the people themselves. How much may—nay, *must* be done by them! Without them, how little! Without engaging the people themselves on our side, or rather on their own side, without convincing them of what is for their own interest, their own life and health, we may pass what Sanitary Acts we please, but it is not true that they will remain in great measure a dead letter? We may have the most exact knowledge of what is wanted to be done to save life and health, to save these great races from physical degeneration, from losing the best months of the year for cultivation through being laid aside by fever—not to speak of the sad and enormous preventable fever death-rate, increasing, it is feared. But *we* cannot *do* it.

The educated native gentlemen who know the people will show a practical example, they will first, as has been well said, "observe sanitary rules themselves." Then, must they not give their invaluable, their indispensable influence to help Government in village sanitation by creating a public opinion in its favour among their countrymen, and showing them the benefits, as has been done in some remarkable instances, to be derived from carrying out measures which have for their object improved health, and therefore greater vigour and happiness among the rural population? And is it not for them, and especially for the great popular Associations, to assist the Government in framing the most efficient, the most workable, and least unacceptable methods of carrying out village sanitation? Did they help in the Bombay Village Sanitation Act?

Is it not for *them* to influence the Panchayats where these exist, the headmen, the villagers, as to the causes of death and disease among them, and to remove those of the sad deterioration in physical stamina but too visible?

They will no doubt interchange most useful experience with the forthcoming International Congress. But their work will then lie at home, as will indeed the work of everyone, European and Oriental, who attends the Congress in good earnest to *do* good.

4.—And may I as a woman venture to whisper that one of their first duties at home will be to influence their ladies? There is perhaps no country in the world where woman's influence is so high as in India; nor where ladies have sometimes manifested such capacity of governing and of administration.

But it is not to this that I allude. It is to the every-day domestic government and administration of the home. And perhaps there is no civilised country in the world ("I speak as a fool"; let me be contradicted) where there is such ignorance among women of the first and simplest rules of health for themselves and their children. [Correct me, pray.] Now the domestic health depends on the woman. Yet is it not sometimes the case that the native gentleman, even where he knows, is unwilling to interfere with his own wife? The ladies must be paramount, whether instructed or uninstructed, in their own households. Let the ladies be first instructed by their own husbands and fathers, we humbly suggest; and let them then instruct other women, for women can only be taught by women in these matters. Least of all can they be taught by legislation. *A private public* opinion must, so to speak, be created among them how to save their own and their children's health.

In England there are Ladies' Sanitary Associations, of which our Queen is often the gracious patroness. In India let the time be near when there will be Indian Ladies' Sanitary Associations, of which our Empress, who is deeply interested in the welfare of her beloved daughters of India, might no doubt become the gracious patroness. Let them begin during her life on earth.

5.—Bear with me. I have wandered far from the International Congress. Yet not so. These Sanitary Congresses, which you will soon create in India, especially at Bombay, where such gigantic sanitary interests are at stake, find their most valuable impulse in contributing to private or non-official effort after returning home. Indeed, were it not for this, would not the Congress miss its highest object—the practical one?

You do not want a neat arithmetical sum in statistics. You want real practical work for the good of all.

You will support us. Let the East meet with the West to learn and to teach in matters of life and death. Let it be the victorious army of peace, is the earnest prayer of yours, gentlemen, respectfully and hopefully,

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.

London, W., Feb. 16, 1891.

P.S.—For the favour of distribution to members of the Association and others, should the Council so permit it, I forward a few printed copies of this letter. I may mention that I have addressed the Bombay Presidency Association on this subject in similar terms.

APPENDIX B.

Memorandum.

From the papers read, and the opinions expressed, at the Indian meetings in connection with the last International Congress of Hygiene and Demography, it appears to the undersigned members of the Indian Committee that the insanitary conditions of the rural villages in India is a very serious evil, and that active measures are required to obviate the existing injury to public health.

They understand that as regards villages in the Bombay Presidency, funds are raised by village cesses for works of local public utility, including sanitary improvements. But under the Local Funds Acts these funds are expended by local boards, each of which exercises authority over many villages; and it appears from the local boards report that in 1890 the local boards received altogether 42½ lakhs, of which about 26 lakhs of rupees came from such village cesses, but out of this amount only 3½ lakhs were spent on village sanitation and water-supply, namely, Rs. 3,17,250 in improving the water-supply, Rs. 4,979 on village sites, including clearing rank vegetation, Rs. 620 on sanitation at fairs, &c., and Rs. 12,780 on conservancy of towns and villages. From this it appears that the amount spent in actual cleansing operations in the village was very small indeed compared to the amount raised by the village cesses.

In the opinion of the undersigned, the removal of the present sanitary evils in the rural villages is the first necessity as regards these villages, and they would urge on the authorities that reasonable sanitary improvements in each village should be regarded as a first charge on the cess raised in that village.

Until the minimum of sanitation is completed, until the cess of that particular village has been appropriated to this, while typhoidal or chloraic disease is still prevalent, it appears to the undersigned that the claims for any general purposes should be postponed.

Good local communications are no doubt desirable. But they come second in importance to the removal of those insanitary conditions which are undermining the health of the rural population.

(Sd.) DOUGLAS GALTON, Chairman of Organizing Committee of International Congress of Hygiene.
GEORGE BIRDWOOD.
W. H. CORFIELD, M.A., M.D. (Oxon.), Member of the Permanent Committee.
W. ROBT. CORNISH, F.R.C.S., C.I.E., Q.H.P. Surgeon-General, late Member of the Legislative Council, Fort St. George.
W. GUYER HUNTER.
W. J. MOORE, late Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay.
DADABHAI NAOROJI.
G. V. POORE, M.D.
W. WEDDERBURN.
THOMAS HOLBEIN HENDLEY, Surgeon-Lieut. Colonel, C.I.E., Delegate for Rajputana.

APPENDIX C.

To Rao Bahadur Vishnu Moreshwar Bhide, Chairman, Poona Sarvajanik Sabha.

Sir,—I have to thank you for your letter of the 9th June last, and shall feel obliged if you will express to the members of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha my best thanks for their ready response to my request that they would bring the subject of Indian village sanitation before the Congress of Hygiene and Demography; and also for the valuable papers which, at their instance, were contributed by Messrs. Kirtikar, Ghole, and Dhurandar.

2.—I have noted their desire that the Indian authorities should be moved to appropriate a certain portion of the local fund proceeds to the expenses of village sanitation under the Act, and I am now in communication with friends interested in the subject with a view to a representation being made to the India Office.

3.—In the meantime, may I perhaps be allowed to suggest that the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha should themselves institute a system of lectures on village sanitation to be given in all the villages and small towns?

If villagers are not taught the simple things that they can do for themselves to promote health at home, law cannot force them, nor can funds help them.

Is it not generally not so much the want of money as the want of knowledge that produces bad sanitary conditions? Do not rich people in the towns die from overcrowding and from bad drains? Indeed, are not the typhoid fevers of Bombay city more rapidly fatal than the malarial and typhoidal fevers of Bombay villages? Alas! we have also to remember the life-long deterioration in strength and the annual interruption of labour from these rural fevers.

Must not the poor people be taught that, by merely taking trouble, without spending money, they can do much to make their homes healthy? But they will never take trouble, unless they can be convinced that much of the suffering and sickness from which they and their wives and children suffer so grievously is *preventible* suffering.

4.—Are not the great needs of the very poor:
- (*a*) Diminution of overcrowding.
- (*b*) Carrying away of sewage.
- (*c*) Better water-supply.

(*a*) The question of overcrowding and want of ventilation is the most difficult one for poor people themselves to touch; but it is not a question for the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha seriously to consider how fresh dwellings can be most efficiently and cheaply erected?

(*b*) and (*c*) But upon the two other points—(*b*) the carrying away of sewage, and (*c*) a better water-supply—the people can most effectually help themselves, if they are made to understand the terrible results of neglect and the most simple remedies.

Might not the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, which has always shown itself so active in promoting the social and physical welfare of the people, organise a system of lectures and practical demonstrations on such subjects, to be given from village to village by men (1) well versed themselves in the principles of sanitation, and (2) knowing the habits of the people, and able to sympathise with and help them, instead of stirring up their prejudices?

Much work might be done at little money cost by men working in the untiring missionary spirit of the late Mr. Garesh Wasedeo Joshi, who gave a bright example in his devotion to the welfare of the people.

Probably the village school-rooms might be utilised for the lectures, which might be made attractive by object-lessons, with the magic-lantern showing the noxious living organisms in foul air and water. Such preparations shown at the Hygienic Congress produced a strong impression. But the lecture would only be the first beginning of the teaching; a lecturer who had made himself acceptable to the people would go round the village and show the people how to dispose of their refuse; he would explain to them the danger of depositing it in their little close courtyards, and how the solid should be separated from the liquid excreta, and the former utilised in their cultivation. Then he would go with them to examine their water-supply, and show them certain simple precautions to be observed: not washing near the supply of drinking water; not allowing human beings or cattle to foul the river, tank, or well.

The Hindu religion enjoins so much purity and cleanliness that the influence of the religious teachers and of the Caste Panchayats might be usefully appealed to.

The people have a high respect for the Panchayat—the Panchayat for the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha. The Sabha can approach the people through the Panchayat, if the Panchayat can be brought to interest themselves not only in domestic and social moral conditions, but in domestic health.

5.—Sanitary *primers* are much needed, if sanitation is to be taught in Elementary Schools; not mere adaptations from the English, but productions from the best native experience.

But much more wanted are sanitary *masters*—schoolmasters who "believe" in sanitation or prevention of disease, and know something about it.

What is read in the book *stays in the book.* In lectures, in schools, representations to the "Eye" are alike wanted.

The officer of health is too often only a book and a pen. So is the schoolmaster. He must be a *voice*—a voice, as it were, among the villages. Books often do no good; and so few can read.

6.—The business of municipal and sanitary reformers, should it not be to see that the public money spent on roads, water-supply, &c., does really benefit the poor who cannot help themselves, and not only the rich who can?

Some roads are sure to be kept clean; but what is the condition of the bye-lanes and back streets of towns and villages? Is it not these ordinary sanitary requirements of the common people that need to be promoted rather than large and expensive schemes for the comfort of those who can take care of themselves?

7.—One more suggestion. Might not the Municipalities and Rural Local Boards appoint Sanitation Sub-Committees from among their members, whose duty it would be to help the Health Officers in their work, and to be the medium of communication between them and the general body of these Corporations as regards sanitary matters? This plan is now being followed in England, where Teaching Committees are being appointed for technical education and sanitation, under the County Councils. It is found that the members of such Committees are led to make a special study of their subject, and much fresh energy is thus brought into the practical work of the general body.

8.—The Sabha will have observed with satisfaction that on account of the active interest shown by India in the work of the Congress, it is proposed at future Congresses to form a tropical section, with a view to secure adequate discussion of the sanitation and diseases peculiar to tropical climates. And it is hoped that Indian sanitary reformers will thus be encouraged to keep in touch with the most recent scientific developments. Pray believe me, Sir, faithfully yours and the Sabha's,

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.

London, Dec. 1891.

P.S.—Will you kindly allow me the liberty of sending you printed copies of my letter, to follow by next mail, and asking from you the great favour of distributing them to the local associations and influential Indian gentlemen, as you think fit?—F. N.

India Office, 8th April, 1892.

Madam,—I am directed by the Secretary of State for India to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 21st March, making certain suggestions in regard to the application of the proceeds of village cesses in India to the purposes of sanitation. While thanking you for your remarks, Viscount Cross desires me to say that a copy of your letter and of its enclosures will be forwarded for the consideration of the Governments of India and Bombay.—I am, &c.,

(Sd.) HORACE WALPOLE.

Miss Nightingale, 10, South Street, Park Lane, W.

THE MHOWRA BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A correspondent who writes over the initials "R. C." has felt compelled, by the adverse comments made upon him and his non-official colleagues, to justify his action in the Legislative Council in supporting the Mhowra Bill. He would have done well to have left the defence of Government to the redoubtable Secretary whose minute forms part of the documents upon which the hon'ble mover of the Bill relies; for it would have been, in form at least, an abler defence than his. "R. C." relies upon the opinions of Sir Barrow Ellis and Sir Theodore Hope against over-indulgence in toddy, and the means they suggested to remedy the evil. It is surprising "R. C." cannot see that it is quite out of place to support a Mhowra Bill of 1892, with opinions given twenty-five years ago, when there was no tax on toddy trees in Guzerat, and when strong country liquor was sold at four annas a bottle. No body wants to revert to that state of things, and "R.C." might have spared himself the trouble of conjuring up a ghost in order to lay him. He would have done better if instead of relying upon the opinions of revenue officers, however able, expressed under a state of things which no longer exists, he had, like a true son of the soil, taken into account how the natives themselves prize toddy, and to what beneficial uses it is put, throughout Guzerat and the Konkan. Have we, natives of the land, so far fallen, as to depend for our knowledge of the uses and abuses of toddy upon Europeans, who from their different habits and want of sympathy, cannot fully understand us, however honest they may be? "R. C." should have been the last to truckle to this mischievous and insidious belief. The public certainly expects that he should have a little more backbone, and form his opinions for himself about matters which are purely local, and upon which it is his duty to protect the people against the inroads of their executive. If he will take the trouble to inquire from the people themselves who consume toddy, he will find that before 1879, a large quantity was used in poor families as food, and that 99 per cent. of those who used it, did not abuse it. There were, of course, a few cases of drunkenness from toddy, but they were fewer and milder than those from liquor. But how, in the name of common-sense, can any Government be justified in depriving the masses of their toddy, because a few people got drunk on it? I have never been able to see statistics which showed that toddy was more abused than used in the proper way. And until such statistics are forthcoming, all measures to stop toddy are nothing but acts of oppression, practized without the least justification upon those who are least able to resist them. As to the remark made officially, and semi-officially, that every native in the Konkan is a distiller, I have no hesitation in saying that it is a gross libel upon the natives. Materials for distillation are so abundant, that if this statement were true, the Abkari revenue would be a hopeless item indeed, with or without a Mhowra Act. It is merely a phantom set up to over-awe the timid into compliance. If all that "R. C." says were true, how does he account for the universal and bitter opposition to the Bill, outside the Legislative Council and the Abkari Department? Surely the editors of the newspapers, their correspondents, and the public who have raised their voice against the Bill are neither drunkards, nor illicit distillers, nor are they indifferent to the evils of illicit distillation. They are, many of them, total abstainers, and all respectable citizens who know how the Abkari Act has been worked, and naturally do not want to see it extended or amplified. It is not want of knowledge which "R.C." hopes to supply from official documents which is at the bottom of the opposition, but a well-grounded suspicion of the ways of the Abkari Department, which has made the lives of many a poor family miserable in a variety of ways.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, June 13. M. J. T.

A LEADING Paris journal wants to know whether the advent of a band of Cossacks at the show at Earl's Court is a sign that England is jealous of the mutual sympathies which exist between France and Russia. Of course, it is, just as much as the presence of the cowboys is a proof of the sympathy of the people of Kensington with Mr. Jesse Collings and his three-acres-and-a-cow movement.

"THE only pretty women I saw in Russia," says Mrs. Alice Shaw, the whistling woman, "were in the ballet in St. Petersburg, and they were Poles."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Imperial British East African Company will retain possession of Uganda till December.

FIGHTING with Uwanga had ceased at the end of March, and the British Missionaries were reported safe at Uganda.

CALCUTTA has not yet taken any steps towards joining the currency reform movement. The speech of the hon. Mr. Mackey, the President of the Simla Association, will be found on page 5.

IT is reported through native channels that the Amir has given orders that every Hazara rebel falling into the hands of his men shall be killed, and the women made over to his soldiers.

OUR Nagpur correspondent reports an attempted escape from jail which was undertaken by female prisoners on the 30th ult.

A CEYLON paper says:—A great sensation was caused in the Supreme Court, at Matarn, this day week, during the hearing of the Pottawela case. The first accused was Don Samuel Abayasekara, ex-fiscal's aratchy, and the second Galetumbage Jamba, and they were tried for highway robbery, Mr. Keuneman being for the defence. There was an English jury with Mr. Snowden as foreman. Prisoners were found guilty and sentenced, the first accused to fifteen years' imprisonment and the second to ten years. As the prisoners were leaving the dock the first rushed to Mr. LeMesurier's seat, next to the Crown Counsel's, and suddenly grasped him by the neck in a murderous attack. Before the prisoner was handcuffed he tried to escape. Mr. Kellar, the fiscal's clerk held him down, but was violently bitten in one arm. Some jurors helped, amongst whom were Messrs. Forbes, Fryer, Blatherwick, and Jonklas. There was an awful commotion and one of the prisoners in another case escaped during the confusion.

M. ROULEZ, who was reported to have fought four duels a few days ago, has written the following letter to the *Temps*:—"For forty-eight hours I have been having my fun at the expense of the Press. All the stories of this famous duel which has made so much stir are imaginary. I threw out these canards in order to see how far the reporting rage would go and how accurate news is in this age of telephones and telegraphs. I led you off on scents that never existed. The joke is ended. One must not carry a good thing too far. Your paper has been more incredulous than the others, and if your confrères wish it I am quite at their disposal to prove to them that I am still vigorous. So the incident is closed. The laugh is on my side." The *Chronicle* correspondent, however, says M. Ranc, the Senator, and director of the *Paris*, whom M. Roulez made the first vehicle of the information, sent his seconds to M. Roulez, thereby giving that gentleman a genuine chance of showing his powers.

MR. STEPHEN AUSTIN, the well-known Oriental and general printer, died at Hertford, on May 24, in his eighty-eighth year. Mr. Austin was printer to the East India College at Haileybury until it was closed in 1858. In 1834 he started the newspaper since known as the *Hertfordshire Mercury*, and for upwards of fifty years he actively superintended its publication. After the extinction of the East India Company, it was largely owing to the exertions of Mr. Austin that the old college at Haileybury was preserved as a place of education, and the present public school founded on its site.

A SINGLE tender only—that from the French company—was made on May 25, for the laying of the cable from Lisbon to the Azores. This company offers to accept all the conditions laid down, together with some pecuniary advantages, to lay cables from the Azores to the Antilles and South America, or from the Azores to Central or North America within three years; and to lay a cable from Fayal to Flores by April, 1893. It has also presented an official letter from the French Government according it the exclusive right during five years to lay cables between France, Portugal, and the French colonies, and another document by which the Government of Hayti accords it the exclusive right for thirty years to land cables on Haytian territory. No decision was arrived at.

THE Board of Directors of the Suez Canal, on May 20, fixed the net dividend, after deduction of the coupon tax, at 105f. 50c. per share. As the net dividend last year was 86f. 75c., the increase amounts to 18f. 75c. In accordance with the London Convention, the ship-owners or customers of the Canal are to share in the profits after the payment of a dividend of 90f., by a reduction in the tolls, which will be made on January 1 next. The share of the dividend between 90f. and 105f., which, in conformity with the London Convention, will go to the ship-owners, is represented by a reduction of the tolls amounting to 50c. per ton. Up to the present time the reductions have been by 50c. at a time, so that the present reduction is the continuance of the series of reduction. The net dividend on the delegation capital is 147f. 53c., and that on the founders' share 46f. 9c.

A NOVEL kind of combination is reported from the Riviera—a combination of the orange flower growers of Golfe Jouan. This is the only part of France where orange trees are grown, and they are the chief wealth of the small farmers. The flowers are gathered in May and are bought by the local perfumers at prices ranging in different years from threepence half-penny to seven pence a pound. One year they were even as high as fifteen pence a pound. This year, however, the Grasse perfumers have agreed among themselves not to pay the farmers more than a penny a pound, on the ground. That this year's crop has been remarkably abundant the growers say that this will hardly pay for the cost of gathering. Two hundred of these small farmers have determined to combine to resist the requirements of the perfumers.

DURING the winter a delicate-looking young man appeared in El Paso, Texas, and obtained the position of waiter at the railway station restaurant. He requested to have a table placed near the window of the saloon looking out on the platform. It was noticed that every time a train arrived lately he watched attentively from the table passengers as they left the trains. Upon the arrival of the express from the city of Mexico recently the waiter suddenly left the restaurant, and while the passengers were still on the platform went up to a man who had just stepped out of one of the carriages and shot at him twice. One of the bullets penetrated the man's heart, and as he dropped dying on the platform, with his eyes fixed on the murderer, he exclaimed "Ella." The waiter then discharged the contents of one of the chambers of a revolver in his own breast. It was afterwards found that the supposed young man who had been employed as waiter at the restaurant was a girl in disguise.

BY deed of trust, disposition, and settlement in Scottish form, dated August 22, 1865, and made in Calcutta, the late Sir George Campbell, of Southwell House, Southwell-gardens, D.C.L., K.C.S.I., Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, 1869-74, member of the Indian Council, 1874-75, M.P. for Kirkcaldy, and of Edenwood, County Fife, J.P. and D.L., who died at the Continental Hotel, Cairo, appointed as trustee of all and whole his lands of Edenwood, as possessed by his tenants and vassals, and of all other his real and personal estate, his spouse, Dame Letitia Maria Campbell, to whom he bequeathed £500, his plate, pictures, furniture, and household effects, and a life annuity increased by a codicil to £700, in addition to the annuity to which she would be entitled from the Bengal Civil Fund. Whilst providing a home for his children under the age of twenty-one years, Lady Campbell was to take one-third of the income of the estate which, subject to her interest therein, is left in trust as to five-eighteenths thereof each for his two elder children, and as to four-eighteenths each for his two younger children. There are codicils of September 10, 1887, and November 21, 1891, and the testator appointed as executor his son Mr. George Campbell, to whom probate has been granted—duty being paid on £41,202, as the value of the personal estate—power being reserved to grant probate also to Lady Campbell. Rev. Henry Allen, of the Union Chapel, Islington, £27,556; Hon. Christopher Pleydell-Bouverie, £23,799; Mrs. Hester Anne Mary Mostyn-Fraser, £26,588.

MILITARY [illegible]

ARRIV[illegible]

Kelly, 2nd Lt, 29th Ms I[illegible]

DEPART[illegible]

Vallentine, Lt, Ms, Somets[illegible] Bellary.
Black, Lt-Col, 1st Bo Grs, on duty, [illegible]
Alexander, 2nd Lt, Bo 1st Worc Reg[illegible]

JUNE 14.

Sartorius, Lt, 19th Bo Infy, on leave, to K[illegible]
James, Major, Beng 16th Lancers, from lea[illegible]
Tucker, Capt, Ms, Cheshire Regt, from leave, [illegible]

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLE[illegible]

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. [illegible]
ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 15th June 1892.

1. Leave of absence from the 13th inst. to the 31st [illegible] 1893, has been granted to Gunner V. L. R. Chart.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS-SLATER, Lie[illegible]
Actg. Adjt., [illegible]

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDE[illegible]

(*Gazette of India*, June 11.)

Mr F W R Fryer, CSI, of the Ind C S, has received charge of the office of Chief Comr of Burma from Mr D M Smeaton, of the Ind C S.

MEDICAL.

The services of the undermentioned officers of the Bengal Establishment are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Bengal Government:—Surg-Capts C E Sunder, MB, A H Nott M B and J T Calvert, MB.

To be Depy Supt.—Mr E H Man.

To be Asst Supdts.—Mr. F E Tuson, First Asst, Mr O H Brookes, Second Asst, Mr. K Graham Taylor, Third Asst, Mr M V Portman, Fourth Asst, Mr R Wimberley, Fifth Asst, Mr W Jessop, Sixth Asst, Mr A Brown, Seventh Asst, Mahomed Ashik Ali Khan, Eighth Asst.

HORSE-BREEDING AND AGRICULTURAL STOCK.

Insptg Vety-Surgn J H B Hallen, I V D, Insptr-Genl, Civil Vety Dept having been granted sixty days' privilege leave to England, Vety-Capt G J R Rayment is appointed to officiate as Insptr-Genl, Civil Vety Dept, from that date.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Dorabji Dinshaw, Consul for Portugal at Aden, resumed charge of his office on the 6th May.

Mr. Dorabji Dinshaw, Vice-Consul for Spain at Aden, resumed charge of his office on the 6th May.

Mr H Godwin-Austen, Asst Comsr of the 1st Class and Offg Special Asst Comsr, has been appointed to officiate as a Depy Comsr of the 3rd Class in the Hyderabad Assigned Dists.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Signor Faustino Branchi to be in temporary charge of the Consulate for Italy at Bombay during the absence of Signor F. Bozzoni.

Capt C G F Fagan, Ind S C, Offg Pol Asst of the 3rd Class, and Asst to the Resident at Hyderabad and to the General Supdt of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti, has passed in the subjects prescribed under Clause A, Rule II of the Examination.

The recognition of the appointment by the Govt of India of Mr Henry A de Closets as Consular Agent for Italy at Madras has been confirmed by H M's Govt.

Capt C A Kemball, Ind S C, Pol Asst of the 1st Class, substantive pro tempore, is posted as Assistant Pol Agent and Asst Comsr in Quetta and Pishin.

Lieut A F Bruce, Ind S C, Boundary Settlement Officer in Central India, is appointed to officiate as a Pol Asst of the 3rd Class and is posted as Asst to the Gov-Genl's Agent in Baluchistan.

Lieut A McConaghey, Ind S C, Sqdn Officer, 2nd Regt, Bengal Lancers, is appointed to officiate as a Pol Asst of the 3rd Class, and is posted as Asst Comr of l Thal-Chotiali and Asst Pol Agent for Loralai and the Railway Dist.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to amend the Municipal Regulations for the Civil and Mil Station of Bangalore published under Foreign Dept notification.

Capt G G J S Jones, Ind S C, Wing Officer and Adjt, and Offg Sqdn Comdr and 2nd-in-Comd, Deoli Irregular Force, is appointed to be Station Staff Officer at Deoli.

The following officers have passed in the subjects prescribed under clause (A), rule II, of the rules for the examination of junior officers in the Pol Dept:—Lieut A F Bruce, Ind S C, lately Boundary Settlement Officer in Western Malwa, and now Offg Pol Asst of the 3rd Class in Baluchistan. Lieut C E Ross, Ind S C, Boundary Settlement Officer in Bhopawar (with credit).

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Mr H S Groves, Depy Acct-Genl, Punjab, is granted privilege leave for three months.

Mr R T Howe, Asst Acct-Genl, Punjab, is posted as Depy Acct-Genl, Punjab, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr Groves, or until further orders.

Mr W J Ham, Insptr-Genl of the Ry Mail Service, is granted privilege leave for three months.

Mr C Goodburn, Suptdt in the Ry Mail Service, is appointed to officiate as Insptr-Genl of the Ry Mail Service, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr Ham, or until further orders.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Staff Corps.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Ind S C subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India:—Second-Lieut R M Barff, West Yorkshire Regt, offg Wing Officer, 45th (Rattray's Sikh) Regt of Bengal Infy—18th Dec 1890. P Holland Pryor, 3rd Dragoon Guards, officiating Squdn Officer, 17th Regt of Beng Cavy—4th Jan 1891.

Second Lieuts Barff and Holland Pryor will rank as Lieut in the S C from the above dates, subject to H M's approval.

Lieut H Coape-smith, Rl Inniskilling Fusiliers, offg Squdn Officer, 11th (Prince of Wales's Own) Regt of Bengal Lancers, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Ind S C.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the S C; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—Major J B Lynch, Ind S C, Comdt, 12th Regt of Bengal Cavy, for four months; Lieut C Ede M Norie, Ind S C, Wing Officer and Qrmr, 1st Batn, 2nd (Prince of Wales's Own) Gurkha (Rifle) Regt (The Sirmoor Rifles), for one year.

The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Secy of State for India:—Lieut C R Ross, Ind S C, Wing Officer, 14th (The Ferozepore Sikh) Regt of Bengal Infy, (p.a.) for six months.

Second-Lieut T S Tancred, 15th (King's) Hussars, Probationer, Ind S C, 29th (Punj) Regt of Bengal Infy, is granted an extension of leave.

Capt R E Castellari, Dept Comsry, Ord Dept, is granted leave in India, (p. a.) for six months.

Col Sir B P Bromhead, Bart., c. b, Ind S C, is permitted to reside out of India.

PROMOTIONS.

The following promotion is made, subject to H M's approval:—Indian Staff Corps—To be Major—Capt H M Temple.—

Colonel's Allowance.—The undermentioned Cols of the Ind S C are admitted to the colonel's allowance.—H C B Tanner, W J Bell, J C Gunning, H M Repton, Rowlandson, W L N Knyvett, B H Preston, J. Upperton, C B, and J Murrary.

Rewards.—It is notified that, on the recommendation of the Govt of India, H M's Govt has been pleased to confer a good service pension on the undermentioned officer, with effect from the date specified,—In place of Col C. S. Maclean, C. B., C. I. E., Ind S C, who succeeded to colonel's allowance.—Surg-Col A H Hislon, M.D., Ind Med Service.

Vol Corps—Appointments—Moulmein Vol Rifle Corps—Lieut G Browne, Border Regt, to be Adjt.

Unattached List.—Capt H Elworthy (late of the 1st Batn, Calcutta Vol Rifle Corps) is granted the honorary rank of Major.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr B W Blood, Supdg Engr, 2nd Class, Supernumerary, whose services are lent to the B B and C I R Co, is temporarily promoted to Supdg Engr, 1st Class, supernumerary.

Mr A H Gleadowe-Newcomen, Class III, Grade I, of the Superior Rev Establishment of State Railway, Traffic Dept, is granted seven months' extraordinary leave without allowances.

Mr J P Wildeblood, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, Punjab, is transferred to the N-W Provinces and Oudh.

Mr R Cannell, Asst Eng, 3rd Grade, N-W Provinces and Oudh, is transferred to the Punjab.

Mr F D Fowler, Ex Eng, 3rd grade, sub *pro tem*, State Railways, is, on return from leave, appointed to officiate as Depy Consulting Engr to the Govt of India for Railways, Central Divn.

Lieut-Col M C Brackenbury, R E, was employed on special duty on the N-W Ry, on the termination of his subsidiary leave.

TELEGRAPHS.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to order the following temporary and Offg promotions in the Superior Establishment of the Idn Telegraph Dept, with effect from the dates specified:—H S Woodward, Supdt, Class IV, 4th Grade, temporary rank, from 14th April 1892; H T Pinhey, to Supdnt, Class IV, 3rd Grade-officiating, from 18th April 1892. R O Lees, Supdt, Class IV, 3rd Grade, officiating, from 21st April 1892.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to permit Mr F T Rickards, Asst Supdt, Class, V, 1st Grade, Ind Tel Dept, to retire from the service.

Mr H M O'Kelley, Supdt, IV Class, 2nd grade, is allowed furlough for eighteen months.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT, REVENUE BRANCH.

Mr G T Hall, Assist Surveyor, is granted privilege leave, for two and a-half months.

Lieut-Col J E Sandeman, SC, Depy Supdt, 1st grade, and Director, Bengal Surveys, having made over charge of his duties on preparatory to availing himself of the furlough, the following temporary promotions are made:—Col J Waterhouse, SC, Depy Supdt, 2nd grade, to officiate as Depy Supdt, 1st grade; Major J R Hobday, SC, Depy Supdt, 3rd grade, to officiate as Depy Supdt, 2nd grade; Capt J M Fleming, SC, Depy Supdt, 4th grade, to officiate as Depy Supdt, 3rd grade; Capt P J Gordon, SC, Assist Supdt, 1st grade, to officiate as Depy Supdt, 4th grade.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr A F Ashton, Asst Comsr, on transfer made over charge of the office of Asst Comsr, Northern India Salt Revenue, and the Sub-Treasury at Pachbadra, to Mr G F Buckley, Asst Comsr.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Mr R D Perceval, Ex Engr, 4th grade, sub pro tem, is granted, under Article 340 (a) of the Civil Service Regulations, furlough for 18 months.

ANDAMAN AND NICOBARS.

With effect from the date of Mr E H Man, Depy Supdt, proceeding on three months' privilege leave, the following officiating appointments are made:—Mr F E Tuson, to officiate as Depy Suptdt; Mr H Graham Taylor, to officiate as First Asst Suptdt; Mr M V Portman, to officiate as 3rd Asst Suptdt; Mr R Wimberley, to officiate as 4th Asst Suptdt; Mr W Jessop, to officiate as 5th Asst Suptdt; Mr A Brown, to officiate as 6th Asst Suptdt; Mahomed Ashik Ali Khan, to officiate as 7th Asst Suptdt.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF MILITARY WORKS.

Lieut E M Paul, RE, Asst Engr, 1st grade, is temporarily promoted to Ex Engr, 4th grade.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

Mr R J Woods, Asst Engr, 1st grade, State Railways, has been granted, by H M's Secy of State for India, an extension of two months' furlough.

Mr T G Acres, Asst Traffic Suptdt, Class III, grade 2 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India a further extension of leave on medical certificate for four months.

POST OFFICE.

Mr W T Vansomeren, Suptdt of Post Office, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for 2 months:—Mr C S Dease, Supdt of Post Offices, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade; Mr A Bean, Suptdt of Post Offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade; Mr C Stowell to act as Suptdt of Post Offices, 4th grade.

THE modern prize-fighter does not travel like an ordinary ambassador. He insists upon particular attentions and delicacies, and the members of his suite require a good deal of accommodation. It is, therefore, not surprising that the travelling expenses from America of Mr. Jackson, to England to fight Mr. Slavin for the Championship of the World, are reckoned at no less than £150.

AN American journal assures us that a case is now proceeding in the Chinese Courts in which the accused is the ghost of a woman, who committed suicide some years back.

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

Notwithstanding the rebuff which the German Government met with at the hands of the majority in the Reichstag in regard to the Naval Votes, considerable activity reigns in the shipbuilding establishments in carrying forward the programme of 1888-89. The battleship Kurfurst Friedrich Wilhelm ("D"), which was launched on June 30, 1891, is being completed at the Imperial Yard, Wilhemshaven, where the coast-defence vessel "U" has been begun. At the Imperial establishment at Kiel the "R" and "S," of the same category as the last named, are in hand, the former being most advanced; and there the cruiser Falke (launched April 4, 1891) is undergoing her trials. In the State Yard at Danzig the cruiser "E" (of the Bussard or "C" type) is going forward, as well as the "Ersatz" Adler, which is to replace the Adler lost at Samoa. At the Vulkan Yard at Bredow, near Stettin, are the battleships Brandenburg ("A"), launched on September 21, 1891, and the Weissenberg ("C"), launched on December 14, 1891; and the Reichstag has made the final vote for the first of these. The large despatch vessel "St.," begun in the autumn of 1891, will be launched ere long. The battleship "B" is at the Germania Yard at Kiel unfinished, and the cruisercorvette Kaiserin Augussta ("H") of the programme of 1887-88), launched on January 15 of this year, is being completed. In the Weser Yard at Bremen the Frijof ("Q"), launched recently, is going forward, and the Beowulf ("P") is undergoing trials. At Hamburg Messrs. Blohm and Boss are completing the cruiser Condor (of the Bussard type), to replace the Eber, lost at Samoa.

The total sum of the German Naval Votes for the year 1892-93, upon the ordinary (fortlaufende) estimates, is 45,331,287 marks, being for administration pay, maintenance, and other current charges. The special (einmalige) votes reach the sum of 39,508,900 marks. These include the charges for carrying forward the shipbulding programme, and for the gun and torpedo armament of the vessels in hand. Further, there are naval votes to the amount of 30,874,500 marks (including an additional sum of 21,302,900 marks for the special purposes of the ordinary Budget) in chapter 13 of the Extraordinary Estimates. This grant is chiefly for the purposes of coast and harbour defence, and for work at the shipbuilding yards and naval establishments, and it includes a sum of 7,500,000 marks for the fortifications of Heligoland.

A Frenchman who has been visiting Vladivostock thus describes the impressions left upon his mind:—"England and Russia must meet some day; they are in each other's way in Asia. The Transcaspian Railway will place the Muscovite Army within a few days' march of the northern frontier of India, while the port of Vladivostock, for which special fleet of cruisers is to be constructed, will act as a check to Hong Kong by allowing the Russian flag to show itself freely in the Yellow Sea. Work of every kind is being pushed forward with feverish activity in the new citadel. Fortifications, barracks for 10,000 men, arsenals for military and naval stores, military roads, &c., are being developed with unprecedented rapidity. Two large repairing docks are almost completed. The Vladivostock fleet is at present divided into two classes—the naval division and the Siberian fleet. The first consists of six large cruisers, the second, which is specially intrusted with the task of local defence, is entirely composed of gunboats and torpedo boats."

The officers of the executive committee of the Royal Military Tournament entertained the representatives of the press at luncheon at the Agricultural Hall on Tuesday. Colonel Tully, the energetic and efficient secretary, gave a clear and concise statement of the origin and progress of the annual meeting, from its comparatively small beginning to the eminently attractive performances which each succeeding year are witnessed by the vast assemblies that fill the hall to its utmost capacity. General Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the new president of the council, and Colonel Onslow also addressed their guest in genial and appropriate language. After luncheon there was a rehearsal of part of the future programme. Of the musical ride by the 17th Lancers it would be hard to say too much in praise. The "Display of all Arms," with which the performance ends, follows too closely the details of previous exhibitions.

The Militia trainings have now begun in earnest. The Militia returns for 1891, showing the establishment of each regiment in the United Kigdom, the numbers present, absent, and waiting to complete and the number of Militia Reservemen enrolled and effective, has lately been presented to Parliament. It may be interesting at the present time to our readers to know what the condition of the force was during last year's training. We find that in England and Wales the total of all ranks of Artillery actually present at training in 1891 was 6,285, in Scotland 2,364, in Ireland 5,164—in all 13,813. Engineers, England and Wales, 1,750; Infantry, England and Wales, 55,386; Scotland, 9,257; Ireland, 16,370—in all 81,013. The grand total is 96,576 actually under arms last year. The establishment is put down as 135,725. The "total number of men of Militia Reserve effective at inspection, and included in foregoing numbers," is put down at 31,264. It will be seen, therefore, that the actual strength of this splendid force is really only half of its establishment, *i. e.*, there are 65,312 of all ranks who would be available for duty with their regiments if an emergency were to arise calling for a general embodiment. The following statistics show the number present on days of inspection in the years 1890 and 1891 of all regiments over 900 in strength:—

	1891.	1890.
Scottish Rifles	1,617	1,729
Worcester	1,444	1,611

Of all the absurd mistakes which have made "The Great War of 1892" the laughing-stock of the Services those which occur in a short letter entitled "Capture of Sierra Leone by the French" are about the most unpardonable. Apparently for the sole purpose of creating an excuse for the use by Government of the Canadian Pacific route, Sierra Leone is made to fall into an enemy's hands; and how? The Governor of Senegal, we are told, is ordered "to despatch from Goree a powerful expedition as secretly and quietly as possible." To get the powerful expedition to Goree "ship after ship arrived, received its equipment and departed alone," disappeared in mid ocean, until at a given moment they came down like the wolf on the fold upon Sierra Leone. Can anything be more silly than this? If anything, it must be the succeeding statement that "the French fleet in Sierra Leone harbour threatened the whole line from St. Vincent to Ascension, and deprived us of the fortified coaling station, which was essential for the supply of steamers along that route." We notice, that, happily, the war has come to an end this week.

A correspondent at Naples writes:—If I thought the troops stationed here were fair samples of the Italian Army, I would certainly be of the opinion that numbers are not so important as quality. The Italians have a very, very large army—it is a very cheap one, but it costs more than Italy can well afford. I have been looking at the infantry, and I see detachments pass by my windows every day. To judge from these specimens the infantry of the line consists of lads of, and under, twenty years of age, about five feet five inches high. It is not easy to determine chest average under the inconvenient cumbrous greatcoat the men wear; but I should say, as they are well-made young chaps, they are about thirty-six inches round, judging from the soldiers I see in the streets without their greatcoats. Tastes differ, but to my eye it is a very ill-dressed army. The shakos and forage caps are very ugly, the chasseur wideawake, and fluttering cock's plumes of the Bersaglieri, so dear to Italians of the north, are as fantastic and theatrical as our Highlanders' feather bonnets and ostrich plumes; but the men—they are men, "corps d'elite" like our green soldiers, but unlike them—instead of being small, the Bersaglieri are larger than the line. A morning paper, speaking of a military exercise here yesterday, says:—"There was a crowd in the streets 'ammiraedo i nostri bravi soldati che pieni polvere ma allegri sempre ritor navano ai loro quartiere.'" I saw and see no signs of l'allegro about the infantry. On the contrary I have been and am very much struck by the sad and dejected air of the men in the ranks returning from their morning exercise. They hold their heads down, nine out of ten of them looking at the ground, not a joke or laugh apparently left in them. The non-commissioned officers are all old soldiers, I think. Privates cannot be promoted till they have served three years. The stately blue of the officers' overalls, with broad stripes of white, red, yellow, &c., cloth, is unbecoming, easily soiled, and very ugly when dirty. The tunics are like stable jackets, or large waistcoats, scarcely covering the hips of the cavalry and artilllery officers. And the cavalry. Shades of Cardigan and Lucan! Eyes and tongues of Keith Fraser, Downe, or Brab! What would be the effect on you of the sight of the Guide Corps—and not a bit, or buckle, or scabbard clean—not a boot or spur shining—ill-cut overalls and tunics put on anyhow and unkempt, saddlery to match, active, hardy, and docile horses ill-groomed, men serviceable, soldier-like looking fellows, destitute of what is so much affected in our Service, the quality of "smartness" on which our officers and regiments prided themselves. It is only fair to say that I have not yet seen the Infantry or the Guides "en grande tenue" or on parade occasions—of their fighting qualities it is impossible to predicate much—the personal bravery of the Piedmontese and northern Italians is generally is indisputable, and if I am to form a judgment of the courage of the Neapolitans from the readiness and frequency with which they stick knives into each, I would rank it very high indeed. The Military Post presents a fine display of ironclads, torpedo-boats, &c., and the sailors about the streets are fine young men, strong, cheerful Jack Tars to look at. And day after day the thunder of the big guns at the Castel del Ovo and of the City and coast fortresses shake the windows for hours as the artillery practice with shot and shell at the sea targets. There must be urgent need of preparation and practice, or plenty of money to spare. The expenditure on projectiles must be great—Si vis pa. cem, &c. Perhaps they are using up old ammunition

NOTICES.

CLEANSE YOUR BLOOD with Ayer's Sarsaparilla—the most thoroughly reliable alterative ever compounded. For scrofula, boils, ulcers, sores, carbuncles, pimples, blotches, and all disorders originating in vitiated blood, this medicine is unsurpassed.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

is equally beneficial as a remedy for catarrh rheumatism, and rheumatic gout. As a Tonic, it assists the process of digestion, stimulates the sluggish liver, strengthens the nerves, and builds up the body when debilitated by excessive fatigue or wasting illness. Physicians everywhere consider Ayer's Sarsaparilla

The Best.

It is a skilfully-prepared combination of the most powerful alteratives and tonics. No other blood-purifier gives equal satisfaction or is so universally in demand.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

Sold by Druggists and Medicine Vendors.

Wholesale Depots, Howe, Balch & Co., 15, Hare Street, Calcutta. H. E. Bode & Sons, 31, Elphinstone Circle, behind Telephone Exchange Office, Bombay.

DR. P. MOTOPEE'S

ROSE.

(The best Patent yet discovered, approved, and certified as an invaluable specific for the following Diseases by the well-known Physicians of the World.)

PERSONS suffering from the following Diseases, arising from the impurities of the Blood, should be wholly cured if they use 3 or 4 phials of the above for two months, while it is guaranteed to cure magically, radically and permanently without any relapse whatever. 3 phials for an acute and 4 phials for all sorts of chronic cases of whatever years' standing will be sufficient.

The names of diseases it cures at once—Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Acidity, Costiveness, Headache, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, Diarrhoea, Complete Loss of Manhood, Nervous Debility, Prostration caused by extreme overstrain and labour, all sorts of Mercurial Eruptions, Bilious Disorders, Obstructions or Irregularity of the system and any other diseases owing from the Bad Blood.

Price Rs. 4 for 15 days' use, postage charge As. 12. Dozen Rs 40 to all Agents and Medicine dealers throughout the World. Postage to be sent when ordering.

☞ Patients not finding complete cure by 3 or 4 phials of Rose according to the directions, shall get the above *free* as long as they are not wholly cured. But they have to pay the postage of the Medicine only when it will be sent.

P. BURROWS, Sole Agent in India.
44, CHAMPATOLA LANE, CALCUTTA.

PIESSE & LUBIN
PERFUMERY FACTORS
from every flower that breathes a fragrance.
SWEET SCENTS
LOXOTIS OPOPONAX
FRANGIPANNI PSIDIUM
May be obtained Of any Chemist or Perfumer.
2 New Bond Street London

WEAK AND LANGUID

feelings, so prevalent in tropical countries, may be speedily overcome by wearing

HARNESS' ELECTROPATHIC BELT.

Doctors recommend it as positively the only *bona fide* reliable means for the self-application of mild continuous currents of Electricity. It is cool and comfortable to wear, produces no shock, and acts like magic in the cure of **Nervous Exhaustion,** Meancholia, Impaired Vitality, Nervous Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver, Rheumatic Affections, Kidney Disorders, Ladies' Ailments, &c. *Vide* **Thousands of Testimonials.** This world-famed Belt is also a safeguard against Cholera, Ague, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, and other disorders specially incidental to tropical climates. **Descriptive Pamphlet,** "*Galvanic Electricity*," sent to any address **free** on application to **MR. C. B. HARNESS,** *Consulting Medical Electrician* (President of the British Assn. of Medical Electricians), The Medical Battery Co., Ltd.,

52, OXFORD ST., LONDON, W.

Largest Curative Electrical Establishment in World.
Advice by correspondence free of charge.

Worth its Weight in Gold

ABBEY'S
[illegible]
POTASH

COOLING! INVIGORATING! APPETISING!

Sims Reeves says:—*'This preparation is a great boon, simple, refreshing and efficacious. Prevents and cures Indigestion. A natural Tonic and most pleasant drink.'*

Mdme. Marie Roze (The renowned Singer) says:—"*I have used your Effervescent Potash with remarkable results. It is really wonderful. It purifies the blood and preserves the beautiful bloom of youth.*"

A positive relief and cure for

Rheumatism	Fever
Gout	Headaches
Indigestion	Loss of Appetite
Impure Blood	Nervous Depression
Sluggish Liver	Sleeplessness
Skin Diseases	Enlarged Spleen

Full directions on each bottle.

Taken as an aperient two tea-spoonfuls in a tumbler of water (tepid) will be found mild, effective, and agreeable, and lasting without force or strain unlike the effect of a dose of Pills.

Indian Planters' Gazette says:—"*Abbey's Potash is Effervescent, Wholesome and Invigorating! The addition of Potash renders the draught Medicinally one of great value.*"

Daily News, Calcutta, says:—"*Abbey's Potash has been eulogised by a host of English and Indian Doctors including some of the leading Physicians and Analysts.*"

Testimonials from Doctor Thomas Lovegrove, F.R.C.S., Dr. G. Frier, Dr. Charles R. Davidson, M.D., and others, too numerous to mention.

Sold Everywhere all over the world.
Wholesale rates given, and orders executed by

CHARLES COX & Co.,
18-2, GOVERNMENT PLACE, CALCUTTA.

Caution.—*Legal rights protected in every country.*

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE

CHLORODYNE

COUGHS,
COLDS,
ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR
DIARRHŒA,
DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY, to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false*.

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in

NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER*—

J.T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

ALWAYS USE; THE SAME BED FOR A CHILD AT HOME OR ABROAD.

THE
"SHAKESPEARE" COT
IS A LIGHT, STRONG, PORTABLE CANVAS COT,
AND MADE IN FOUR SIZES.

LIGHT, SIMPLE, **TRESTLE COT,** STRONG & COMPACT.

This COT can be detached instantly and suspended from beams or ceiling or used as a litter.

For particulars apply to

BENJn. EDGINGTON, Ld.,
2, DUKE STREET,
LONDON BRIDGE, S.E.

AVOID IMPURE WATER!!!
SLACK & BROWNLOW'S
FILTERS

Dr. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.

"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.

"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE. JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.

"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.

"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.
WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.
Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Limited, 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

MALTINE WITH COD LIVER OIL.

Palatable, Digestible, and far more Nourishing than any other Preparation of Cod Liver Oil.

The Oil is rendered thoroughly digestible, and its odour and taste are perfectly masked.

"Patients unable to tolerate the purest and most carefully prepared Cod Liver Oil can readily digest and assimilate it when combined with "Maltine."—*British Medical Journal.*

The combination of flesh and bone-formers, with fat-making, force giving principles, makes this preparation a Food of incalculable value in Consumption, Wasting Diseases, Scrofula, Rickets and convalescence.

IN ORDERING PLEASE MENTION

THE MALTINE MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

FAGGED, WEARY & WORN OUT!!

Anyone whose duties require them to undergo mental or unnatural excitement or strain should use

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT."

It allays nervous excitement, depression, and restores the nervous system to its proper condition (by natural means). It is the best preventive and cure for biliousness, sick headache, skin eruptions, impure blood, pimples on the face, giddiness, feverishness, mental depression, want of appetite, sourness of the stomach, constipation, vomiting, thirst, &c., and to remove the effects of errors of eating and drinking.

DRAWING AN OVERDRAFT ON THE BANK OF LIFE.—Late hours, fagged, unnatural excitement, breathing impure air, [illegible] food, alcoholic drink, gouty, rheumatic, and other blood poisons, biliousness, sick headache, [illegible] pimples on the face, want of appetite, heartburn, accidental indigestion, sourness of the stomach, &c., use ENO'S "FRUIT SALT."

OUT OF SORTS!—Extract of letter from a Provincial Chemist:—"We have a great sale for your 'FRUIT SALT.' Indeed, I should not like to be without it for my own use; I seldom, if ever, take anything else when out of sorts."

PHYSICAL AND MENTAL TOIL.—"I am working from between six and seven in the morning until ten or eleven at night, and on Sunday morning I wake up as usual a little after six o'clock; but I am glad that it is a day of rest. My head feels large and heavy. I take two teaspoonfuls of your 'Fruit Salt' half an hour before breakfast, and after breakfast it has removed the load from my head, and I feel 'like a giant refreshed with wine.' For years I have received much benefit from your 'Fruit Salt.' I have recommended it to many.—Yours, &c., A Son of Toil.—March, 1885. Mr. J. C. Eno.',

IMPORTANT TO MISSIONARIES, NEW GUINEA.—"How I wish I had a dozen bottles of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT!' It is the best medicin I ever had, and the most refreshing drink I have yet tried."—*Explorations by Rev. J. Chalmers, London Missionary Society.*

"THOUSANDS OF MILES IN INDIA."—ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I have found for many years of the utmost value in the hot and dry seasons, also in the monsoons. I have travelled some thousands of miles in India during the last thirteen years, and in all the various changes of climate I have always found ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" the most refreshing beverage I could get, especially after long heavy marches and other fatiguing duties to which the British soldier of late has been exposed to. I am yours, &c., A Warder, at Central Military Prison, Poonah. Bombay, Jan. 30, 1884. To Mr. J. C. Eno.

CAUTION.—*Legal Rights are protected in every civilised country. Examine each bottle and see that the Capsule is marked ENO'S "FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a* **WORTHLESS IMITATION.** *Sold by all Chemists, &c. Prepared only at*
ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, Pomeroy St., London, S.E., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

THE
FINEST BUTTER SUBSTITUTE
LE DANSK
Margarine Mixture.
LE DANSK TRADE MARK.
GOLD MEDAL, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.
In TINS, 1 lb., 2 lbs., 4 lbs., 7 lbs., 14 lbs., and 28 lbs.
MANUFACTURED & PACKED FOR THE INDIAN MARKETS.
CAMPBELL, SHEARER & CO., 4, EASTCHEAP, LONDON.

MORRIS'S SPRING MATTRESSES

HARD OR SOFT AT PLEASURE

DOUBLE WOVEN WIRE
Beware of Worthless Imitations.
J.M.&S TRADE MARK.
None genuine unless stamped with Registered Mark.
HAVE THE LARGEST SALE IN INDIA.

A great luxury in hot climates.
Unrivalled for elasticity, coolness, and cleanliness.
Never get out of order! Never lose their shape!! Never need repair!!!
ANOTHER GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.
Sold by First-Class Merchants throughout India.
JOHN MORRIS & SONS, ENGINEERS, MANCHESTER.

BEETHAM'S
GLYCERINE-AND-CUCUMBER

For INDIA a[illegible] CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE IT KEEPS [illegible] COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes [illegible] vents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

SIXTEEN HIGHEST AWARDS.

THE
BLACKMAN
AIR PROPELLER
For **VENTILATING** Factories, Hospitals, Barracks, Public Buildings, &c.
For **COOLING** Purposes, and
For **DRYING** any kind of Material or Produce.
THOUSANDS IN MOST SUCCESSFUL USE.
REFERENCES IN ANY TRADE OR COUNTRY.
BLACKMAN VENTILATING CO. Ltd.
63, FORE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Telegrams:—"VENTILATOR, LONDON." ABC Code used

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE

TONIC, DIGESTIVE & NUTRITIVE

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE nourishes the Sick & Convalescent, without fatiguing the stomach by the process of digestion; and is far superior to Beef Teas, Jellies, and Meat Extracts, which cannot nourish the body if the digestive organs are defective.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE is used in the London and Paris Hospitals, for affections of the *Stomach, Liver,* and *Intestines,* and for **Indigestion, Anæmia, Consumption, Diabetes, Dysentery**; in extreme weakness and exhaustion arising from *Tumours, Cancerous Affections,* and **all wasting diseases** whenever an extra amount of nourishment is required.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE cannot be too highly recommended as a Tonic stimulant and Restorative to the Aged, Delicate Females, Lymphatic subjects and children.

8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.

A CURE FOR ASTHMA!!!

GRIMAULT'S

INDIAN CIGARETTES

Asthmatic people who suffer from **Oppression** in breathing, stifling sensations, **Hoarseness,** and **Loss of voice, Nervous coughs, Laryngitis, Colds,** with **Wheezing, Bronchitis, Insomnia, Catarrhal affections,** and **difficulty in Expectoration,** are promptly relieved by these Cigarettes.

GRIMAULT & CO., Paris, Sold by all Chemists.

GRIMAULT'S

Matico Capsules

AND INJECTION

Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Discharges. These Capsules, unlike Copaiba, have not the inconvenience of producing Nausea.

MATICO INJECTION is used in recent

AND

MATICO CAPSULES in the more chronic cases

GRIMAULT & Co., Paris. Sold by all Chemists.

KANANGA OF JAPAN

(REGISTERED)

RIGAUD and Co

PARIS

Kananga Water the most delightfully refreshing Toilet Water. It renders the skin firm, relieves mosquito bites and imparts a delicate fragance and feeling of comfort and freshness.

JULIEN'S FRUIT

A REFRESHING VEGETABLE LAXATIVE "BON-BON"

Julien's Fruit Purgative is exclusively a vegetable composition and has the appearance and taste of a delicious Bon-Bon. It is perfectly harmless, and is the best remedy for

Constipation,	**Liver complaints,**
Sick headaches,	**Dyspepsia,**
Dysentery,	**Overheated blood,**
Gastralgia.	**Eruptions.**

Its refreshing and purifying qualities are invaluable to persons predisposed to headaches, biliouness, and apoplexy; while it prevents convulsions in children, and is very useful in all infant disorders.

Grimault & Co., Paris. Sold by all Chemists

DUSART'S SYRUP

OF

Lactophosphate of Lime

HEALTH
VIGOUR
BONE
MUSCLE

This syrup enriches the blood, and streghtens and restores all the vital energies. It contains Phosphate of Lime the substance most necessary to our existence, and indispensable for the formation of the bony and muscular system. It is a specific in Infants' green Diarrhœa, and assists children in the formation and cutting of their teeth, and where the limbs are weak, they greatly improve by this bone-forming material.

DUSART'S SYRUP is the best Tonic for Lymphatic subjects, and all suffering from nervous **Debility, Poorness of Blood** and the **Excesses of Youth.**

L. DUSART, 8, rue Vivienne, PARIS

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

Rowland's Odonto

is a pure, fragrant, non-gritty tooth powder, and warranted free from acids or other ingredients which destroy the enamel; it whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, trengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to he breath.

Rowland's Kalydor

A soothing, healing and emollient milk for the face and hands and is most cooling and refreshing to the skin in hot climates; it removes freckles, tan, sunburn, roughness and redness of the skin, pimples, cutaneous eruptions, &c., soothes and heals prickly heat, stings of insects, eczema, burns, and all cutaneous irritation more effectually than any other preparation, and produces soft fair skin, and a lovely delicate complexion; it is warranted harmless, and free from any lead or poisonous ingredients.

ROWLAND'S EUKONIA, a fragrant toilet, warranted free from bismuth or metallic ingredients, which ruin the complexion; in three tints—white, cream, and rose. Ask any Chemist or Druggist for Rowland's articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, England, and avoid spurious worthless imitations.

LADIES' STANDARD WATCHES.

THERE is nothing more appreciated by a lady in a present than a Genuine Good Watch. The better the class of watch the longer will the receiver have reason to remember the donor—but to buy an imitation of a watch, *i.e.,* a watch like the majority advertised as "*cheap*" and carrying a guarantee something under a hundred years for the purpose of presentation, would in reality be a piece of gross extravagance; as we know from our long experience of the Watch Trade that such watches are consummate failures. A true regard to economy would determine all requiring watches for presentation to either Gentlemen or Ladies to pay our establishment a visit. To Constituents in the Mofussil we shall have much pleasure in sending our Latest and Complete Catalogue.

The undermentioned watches we have no hesitation in conscientiously recommending. We do not guarantee them for 5 years or 100 years, but for 2 years only, about which period a watch invariably requires cleaning.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

C. MARCKS & Co BOMBAY & POONA
C. MARCKS & Co BOMBAY & POONA

LADIES' STANDARD GOLD WATCHES.

This style of watch has been greatly improved in the last few years, and has been brought to the utmost perfection.

			Rs.
		ILLUSTRATION I.	
Crystal Face Case,	keyless action,	in 14 carat gold case, plain, engraved or engine-turned	55
Do.	do.	do. do. stout cases	65
Do.	do.	do. 18 carat do.	85
		ILLUSTRATION II.	
Hunting Case	keyless action,	in 14 carat case	70
Do.	do.	do. do. in stout case, extra finish	100
Do.	o	do. 18 carat, extra finish	120
		ILLUSTRATIONS. III. & IV.	
Half Hunting	do.	do. 14 carat case	75
Do.	do.	do. do.	90
Do.	do.	do. 18 carat do., best finish	125

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,

BOMBAY & POONA.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—

CARLTON RICHD MATHEWS & Co'S CARLTON TRADE MARK WHISKEY

Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.

Yours obediently,

W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary.*

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY; this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whiskey Merchants, London.

Gold Medal, Health Exhibition, London. *Highest Award, Adelaide,* 1887.

EXTRACT FROM PRIVATE LETTER.

"Really I consider that, humanly speaking, 'BENGER'S FOOD' entirely saved Baby's life. I had tried four other well-known Foods, but in this horrible climate he could digest nothing until we began the Benger.' He is now rosy and fattening rapidly."

BENGER'S FOOD

EXTRACT FROM PRIVATE LETTER

"If every Mother knew of its value, no other would be used."

London Medical Record says:—"It is retained when all other Foods are rejected."

FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN & INVALIDS.

THE MOST DELICIOUS, NUTRITIVE AND DIGESTIBLE.

BENGER'S FOOD is sold in Tins, at 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 5s., by Chemists, &c., everywhere; or free by Parcels Post, from F. B. BENGER & Co., Ld., Otter Works, Manchester, England.

AGENTS:
TREACHER & Co., LD., Bombay, Byculla and Poona.
KEMP & Co., LD., 7 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
PHILLIPS & Co., LD., Bombay and Poona.

NOTED for their mildness, delicacy, and uniformity of quality. Insist on having this brand, and take no other.

Bahadur Regalias	Bahadur No. 1.
Bahadur Princessas	Bahadur No. 2.
Bahadur Manillas	Bahadur No. 3.

BAHADUR REEDS, BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS.

To be obtained of all respectable dealers throughout India and the various Co-operative Societies.

Sole Manufacturers and Proprietors,

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

New Illustrated Price List sent on application.

OLD BUSHMILLS WHISKEY IS MADE IN OLD POT STILLS.

TRY IT. It is worth a little trouble to get a WHISKEY TO YOUR TASTE, and enjoying it yourself, render a SERVICE TO YOUR FRIENDS and a FAVOUR TO THE COMPANY by recommending it.

THE OLD BUSHMILLS DISTILLERY COMPANY, LIMITED, CO. ANTRIM, IRELAND.

BUSHMILLS WHISKEY is kept in stock by Treacher & Co., BOMBAY and POONAH. Cutler, Palmer, & Co.; Great Eastern Hotel Co.; and Planters' Stores & Agency Co., CALCUTTA. McDowell & Co., MADRAS.

HAMILTON & CO.,

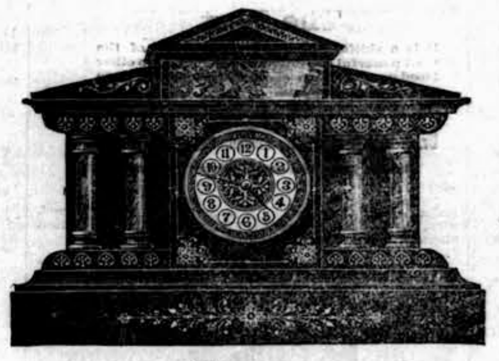
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,

73, ESPLANADE ROAD,

BOMBAY.

KEYLESS MOVEMENT CLOCKS.

2845 G.
MEXICAN ONYX AND REAL GILTBRONZE STRIKING CLOCK, KEYLESS MOVEMENT.
Height 13½ inches, width 10 inches.
Rs. 180, Cash.



2846 G.
KEYLESS MOVEMENT, REAL BRONZE AND MARBLE STRIKING CLOCK.
Height 13½ inches, width 17 inches.
Rs. 120, Cash.

2847 G.
KEYLESS MOVEMENT, REAL BRONZE AND MARBLE STRIKING CLOCK.
Height 17 inches, width 14 inches.
Rs. 130, Cash.

2848 G.
PINK MARBLE, REAL GILT BRONZE MOUNTED STRIKING CLOCK, KEYLESS MOVEMENT.
Height 18 inches, width 10 inches.
Rs. 225, Cash.

ASK FOR

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

J. v. Liebig

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

Cookery Books Post Free on Application to the Company.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

Cookery Books can be had at the office of this paper.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon, and Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR

LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Positively the Best Hair Dressing for Strengthening, Beautifying, & Imparting a Lovely Fragrance,

EDWARD'S

HARLENE,

POSITIVELY FORCES

Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers & Mustachios,

To Grow Heavily in a Few Weeks, without Injury to the Skin, and no matter at what age. The world-renowned Remedy for Baldness, from whatever cause arising. As a Producer of Whiskers & Mustachios it has never been equalled. As a Curer of Weak and Thin Eyelashes, or Restoring Grey Hair to its Original Colour, Never Fails.

1/-, 2/6, 3/6, and 5/6 per Bottle; from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers, all over the World.

EDWARDS & Co. 95, High Holborn,
LONDON, ENGLAND.

Wholesale Agents for India—MESSRS. TREACHER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

BEAUTY UNADORNED.

SAYS

"THERE is no artificial beauty half so perfect or so admired as NATURAL BEAUTY. What is natural beauty? A clear, firm, healthy skin, such as is seen in childhood. Why is a child's skin fresh and lovely? Because it has not been covered with cosmetics; it is natural and healthy; the pores of the skin are free for the entrance of pure, fresh air, free for the outthrow of the impurities of the blood, which is absolutely necessary. Nature cleanses her own channels by the force of blood and good circulation. Cover the entire body with paint, and see how rapidly it ceases to exist. We paint lifeless objects to protect them, but we dare not clog nature in her great work. Acne, eczema, comedones, roughness, oilyness, eruptions, coarseness, discolourations, are only natural results of closed channels.

ANNA RUPPERT'S celebrated SKIN TONIC has the desired effect; opens the pores, not to make coarse, but to refine the texture and enhealthen. It contains no sediment, no powedr, light, easily used, does not show on the face, does not require continual use. One bottle improves, three usually cure. Cheap in comparison with physicians' prices for consultation alone. Warranted harmless. Price per bottle, 10s. 6d.; 3 bottles £1 5s. Postage to India, 1 bottle 2s. 3 bottles 4s. Sent all over the world. Address all orders to

ANNA RUPPERT,

89, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.

BLAIR'S

GOUT and RHEUMATIC

PILLS,

CURE GOUT.
CURE RHEUMATISM.
CURE SCIATICA.
CURE LUMBAGO.
CURE NEURALGIA.

The Excruciating Pain is quickly relieved, and cured in a few days by these celebrated Pills, well known as the Great English Remedy for the above complaints. Sure, safe, and effectual. Sold at all Chemists' and Stores throughout India.

LIFE VERSUS DEATH

SEE

MR. G. T. CONGREVE'S

WORK ON

CONSUMPTION

Showing that direful disease to be Curable in all its stages,

And containing many interesting and authentic Cases, with Letters from

MINISTERS OF ALL DENOMINATIONS,

INCLUDING

REV. C. H. SPURGEON.

SIXPENCE.

By G. T. CONGREVE, Coombe Lodge, Peckham, London; and PUBLISHED BY Newman & Co., Dalhousie Square, Calcutta; and at "Times of India" Office, Bombay.

ALSO

MR. CONGREVE'S

OLD ESTABLISHED PREPARATIONS.

FOR

DYSPEPTIC COUGHS,

OLD OR RECENT,

ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS,

WHOOPING COUGH,

COLDS, HOARSENESS, &c.,

THE FINEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD IS

CONGREVE'S BALSAMIC ELIXIR,

In Bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., etc.

SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE HOUSES.

NOTE.—For MINISTERS, LECTURERS, AND TEACHERS, *and all who have to exert the voice, a lump of Sugar saturated with this pleasant* ELIXIR, *and sucked as a Lozenge before speaking, will prevent* HOARSENESS, *comfort the chest, and strengthen the* VOICE.

DR. FLEMMING'S QUININE & CAMPHOR PILLS,

SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR INDIA

by Mr. G. T. CONGREVE, from the prescription of an eminent Physician.

TO CURE

Indigestion: Give Appetite and Tone: Ward off Fever.

Try them! Do not suffer unnecessarily!!!

SOLD IN BOTTLES, 1s. 1½d.

A SAFE, MILD, & TONIC APERIENT.

CALCUTTA: Smith, Stanistreet, & Co., Bathgate & Co., Scott, Thompson, & Co. BOMBAY: Treacher & Co., Kemp & Co. MADRAS: West & Co. ALLAHABAD: Lyell & Co. LAHORE: Gillon & Co. ASSAM: Planters' Stores. RANGOON: De Souza.

Printed and published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30 Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriar Street, London, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs THACKER, SPINK & Co.